FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 158 *14 August 1984*

ALBANIA

Cami Renders Report on 23d Tirana AWP Conference [RRUGA E PARTISE No 7] B 1
Maoist, 'Leftist' Theories on Revolution Attacked [RRUGA E PARTISE No 7] B 7
Officials Attend Savings Bank Anniversary B 12

BULGARIA

Defense Minister Lauds Military on Navy Day [NARODNA ARMIYA 11 Aug] C 1
Zhivkov Speaks at Varna Meeting 10 August C 2
Zhivkov, Todorov Visit Burgas Okrug 11-12 August C 2
Council of Ministers Improves Pioneers Organization C 3
Balev Receives USSR Writers Union Secretary C 4
Zhivkov Meets Portuguese CP's Alvaro Cunhal C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Voice Test Joke Reflects 'True Reagan' D 1
Olympics Display U.S. Chauvinism, Nationalism D 1
American Show Lacks Friendship D 2
FRG Foreign Policy Provokes Deeper Concern D 3
DKP Daily's Criticism of Genscher Remarks Cited [RUDE PRAVO 9 Aug] D 3
Strougal, USSR's Talyzin Discuss Economic Ties D 4
Finnish CP Chief's Interview in Nedelna PRAVDA [cross-reference] D 4
Briefs: Food Consumption; Delegation to Mexico D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEUE JUSTIZ Accuses FRG of Revanchist Policy [DPA] E 1
Scientists Link Air Pollution to Cancer [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 13 Aug] E 1
Briefs: Cameroon Ambassador Ends Tour E 1

HUNGARY

Olympics End, Remain Symbol of Peace in World F 1
Reagan Microphone Test Joke 'Political Scandal' F 1
FRG Revanchism, Relations With GDR Viewed [Thurzo in NEPSZAVA 11 Aug] F 1
Economic Cooperation Agreement With FRG Extended F 4
Aczel Meets With Portuguese CP Official F 4
Cuba's Perez Gonzalez Arrives for Economic Talks F 4

POLAND

L.A. Games 'Poorest Olympics' in 30 Years G 1
Reagan Jest on Bordering USSR Unbecoming G 1
Jaruzelski, Chan Si Exchange Reception Speeches G 1
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 7 Aug]
Released KOR Leader Wujec Views Amnesty [AFP] G 4
Walesa Appeals for Negotiations With Regime [AFP] G 5
Council Views 1985 Central Annual Plan G 6
[Lesiewicz in ZYCIE PARTII 1 Aug]
Economist Bobrowski on Economic Outlook G 8
[GAZETA KRAKOWSKA 20 Jul]
Marshal Gucwa: Sejm Undergoes Various Trends G 13

ROMANIA

State Council Issues Details of Amnesty Decree H 1
[SCINTEIA 10 Aug]

YUGOSLAVIA

Conditions of PRC for Better Ties With USSR I 1
[Radenkovic in POLITIKA]
Australian Foreign Minister Begins Official Visit I 1
Arrives in Belgrade I 1
Meets With Dizdarevic I 2
Libyan Military Delegation Arrives 13 August I 2
Sukovic Meets New Ecuadoran Vice President I 3
LCY, SAWPY Delegates Attend Zimbabwean Congress I 3
Bucin on Southern Africa I 3
Visit Maputo After Congress I 4
Briefs: Ambassadorial Changes; I 4
Serbian Industrial Production

CAMI RENDERS REPORT ON 23D TIRANA AWP CONFERENCE

AU091720 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE No 7 in Albanian Jul 84 pp 5-27

[Excerpts] The 23d Conference of the Tirana District AWP held its proceedings on 29-30 June 1984. The account-rendering report in the name of the Tirana District AWP Committee was delivered by the committee's first secretary, Comrade Foto Cami. We are publishing, with some deletions, the report delivered at that conference.

The 23d Tirana District AWP Conference is holding its proceedings at a time when the working people in our district, like those throughout the country, are engaged in a great effort to fulfill the 1984 plans and to go to the glorious jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, as is fitting, with new successes and achievements.

The 3 years that have elapsed since the 22d conference have been years of great and selfless effort to implement the magnificant tasks set out by the historic Eighth AWP Congress, the decisions of the AWP Central Committee plenums, and the Tirana District AWP Conference. The communists and working people of the capital of our socialist country have been in the lead in this struggle and have honorably carried out those tasks.

The unmasking and defeat by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha of the criminal band of the multi-agent Mehmet Shehu, which found the complete approval of all the people and constitutes a victory of vital importance for the country's freedom and independence and the destiny of socialism in Albania, further raised the enthusiasm of the masses and further strengthened the unity of the people around the party and the confidence of the masses in the party's correct line in building socialism, as well as its principled struggle in defending the victories of the revolution and Marxism-Leninism.

The district's political, ideological, and cultural life has been made even more lively during this period. The publication and study of a number of works by Comrade Enver Hoxha, as well as of a number of party documents, has resulted in a further raising of political awareness and a more profound understanding of the superiority and vitality of our socialist order and of Marxist-Leninist ideology. Let us now dwell on some problems that concern us and the tasks that face us.

1. -- Let us Strengthen the Party's Links and Work With the Masses in Struggle Against Manifestations of Bureaucracy and Technocracy.

The fulfillment of the great tasks posed by socialism at the present stage, the confrontation of the difficulties of growth and of those imposed on us by the situation, require that the party's leading role and its work with the masses be raised to a higher level. Comrade Enver teaches us that socialism is built by the masses; the party leads them and renders them conscious.

However, to consolidate the party's links and its work with the masses means to struggle against manifestations of bureaucracy and technocracy, which also appear in the party's life and work and detach it from the masses. It is a great tribute to our party that it has never permitted bureaucracy and technocracy to endanger socialism. The party has always struggled and worked ceaselessly and untiringly to make certain that the process of socialist construction in Albania always remains a lively and creative effort by the broad working masses, led by the party. It is our duty to preserve and further develop this rich experience gained by our party.

The AWP Central Committee has made clear to us the harm caused by and the consequences of the closed door meetings carried out by the party organizations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its various organs, which, supposedly for the sake of preserving secrecy, was stimulated and cultivated for their own purposes by Kadri Hazbiu, Fecor Shehu, and others. However, manifestations of closed door meetings, which weaken the party's leading role and its links with the masses, are also encountered in other organizations. There are cases where the working collectives are not informed about the purpose and decisions of meetings of the basic organizations, or is done so only superficially and formally. Nor is it correct for those basic organizations or Communists to render accounts to the masses only once a year, during the party election campaigns. This should be done better and more frequently.

It is the duty of the party organs and organizations not only to shed manifestations of bureaucracy, technocracy, and red tape themselves, but also to combat these diseases, which have dangerous consequences, in the state and economic organs. It is particularly essential that this struggle be effectively carried out among the party organizations in the central departments, since their activity radiates throughout the country. We are stressing this not only because of the importance of the struggle against bureaucracy in the central departments, but also because it is precisely there that we have encountered and continue to encounter concrete manifestations of bureaucracy.

We would also like to draw attention to another problem. Some departments have again begun to increase their staffs as a result of bureaucratic pressure, giving the most varied arguments for doing so. The way must be barred to these trends, as well as to the creation of unnecessary new bodies. As the party teaches us, swollen staffs are a product of bureaucracy and increase bureaucracy.

After a concrete and critical analysis of the shortcomings and weaknesses observed in connection with the implementation of important party norms such as account-rendering by cadres before the masses, the participation of cadres in production work, and worker and peasant control, and after drawing attention to the importance of understanding that all shortcomings in the implementation of these norms are in themselves manifestations of bureaucracy and must therefore be opposed as such, the report continues:

We must strengthen the party's links with the masses by working with the mass organizations. "All party instruments," Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the Eighth AWP Congress, "although they possess their own leading organs, are lead by the party not only in general, but also by every party organ and basic organizations." In the spirit of this directive, the party has increased its solicitude for the mass organizations and has set in motion the education and mobilization of the masses.

2. Let us Constantly Raise the Militant Spirt of Communists and Working People; Let Us Struggle Against Manifestations of Liberalism and Indifference

The party has always been adamant on the question of raising the militant spirit of communists, cadres, and the broad working masses. This has been and continues to be a great principled question of a pronounced political and ideological nature, with which the present and the future of socialism in our country are linked. The district party organs and organizations have always placed and continue to place this question at the center of their attention. That is why a sound militant spirit exists among our Communists and cadres, who are distinguished by a militant and revolutionary attitude at work and in social life, in the party organization, and outside it. It is because people work and live with this spirit in our country that things are generally going well. This is the reason why socialism in Albania has always progressed and knows no ups and downs.

But the situations and the great tasks we are confronted with and which require resolution also require that we should preserve our militant spirit and continually raise it. This requirement is also related to the intentions of the internal and external enemies who, in order to achieve their goals, have worked and continue to work to extinguish the revolutionary spirit characterizing our party and our people, to sow liberalism and bureaucracy in order to erode the dictatorship of the proletariat from within.

The discussion that took place during March of this year about the militancy of communists showed once again that the Tirana AWP organization remains in a revolutionary position, is on top of things, and that a sound militant atmosphere prevails. The discussion served to further strengthen proletarian discipline at work and to improve organization and management. It raised the spirit of revolutionary action to a higher level and helped to further improve the moral-political features of communists and cadres. The problems became better known, many mistaken concepts and actions were criticized, and those communists and cadres who had shown alien manifestations at work and in life were jolted.

But the discussion and the work practice of the party organization also brought to light some negative manifestations, problems, and concerns, which, although not predominant and characteristic, could become dangerous if they are given free rein. We are primarily concerned about manifestations of indifference, which arise mainly as a result of a certain liberalism in the thinking of some communists and cadres, and even some basic party organizations.

Militancy is based on the general interest of society, the enterprise, and the collective. It therefore cannot tolerate a spirit of comfort and of being drawn by personal interests, which weaken the struggle against alien manifestations, taking away its attacking nature. There are, for example, many people who speak secretly against alien manifestations but do not intervene, who evade confrontation with those who show alien manifestations or with wrongdoers. They do this under the pretext that "nothing is to be done about it," "let someone else deal with the matter," "I mind my own business." The party organizations must eradicate these concepts primarily through the militant example of all communists.

When we pose the question of raising the militant spirit of communists and cadres, we have in mind all state and social institutions, particularly those pertaining to the ideological front. The work of teachers, scientists, writers, artists, the press, television, the theater, cinematography, publishing houses, as well as other cultural and sport institutions, is of great importance for the class and revolutionary education of the working masses. It is because such good work is being carried out on this front that these institutions have gained the respect and affection of the people.

But the current stage of the country's development, the fulfillment of tasks, and the growing demands of the masses dictate that the work of these institutions should be raised to an even higher level, that they should always be on the offensive and in the lead. The arts and literature have a particularly important role in this. The strengthening of their militant spirit is closely related to their being strongly rooted in the party's positions, its line and ideology; to a more complete reflection of our socialist reality, and to their ability to echo the great problems of the time. This requires the consolidation of the national character and popular spirt, as well as a higher degree of artistic standards and closer links with life and the masses of the people.

Militant works will be created by those writers and artists who are themselves militant, who are struggling daily to implement the party's tasks. Involvement in the country's political and ideological life, and the perfecting of the moral and social features of writers and artists are problems that must be of primary concern to the basic organizations of these institutions.

3. -- Let Us Fulfill the Tasks Steadily; Let Us Combat Unilateralism and Globalism

The situations we are going through and the fulfillment of the great tasks confronting us require that we pay particular attention to the problems of the economy. Not only because the economy is the foundation of our life and of the country's development, but also because, as is known, some difficulties and disproportions have been created in the development of the economy as a result of the drought and of the crisis in the capitalist and revisionist world, which, unless we take timely measures, could become concerning and have severe consequences.

The working people of our district have made efforts during the past 3 years to correctly assess these situations and have scored a number of important achievements. Overall social production was fulfilled 100 percent, at an average annual growth rate of 4.5 percent, as against a 2.1 percent population growth. The overall industrial production plan was fulfilled and the increase in productivity target met. Overall agricultural production was fulfilled 100 percent, and the production plan for bread grains, vegetables, fruit, grapes, eggs, and meat was exceeded. The needs of the population for vegetables, milk, and eggs will be fully met from the district's resources for the first time this year. The tasks in the transportation, trade, and communal sectors were also fulfilled. The market is better supplied with industrial and food articles. Some 5,500 new apartments have been built.

But the party teaches us to look at things critically and in accordance with the fundamental requirement that the planned tasks should be fulfilled to the last indicator in every branch and sector. Looking at things from this viewpoint, we observe manifestatons of unilateralism and globalism, which must be overcome through a persistent struggle.

The fulfillment of production plans under all headings remains a worrying problem. Regardless of known objective difficulties, it must be said that production under some headings fell short by only a few percentage points. In other cases, targets failed to be met for reasons that had nothing to do with a shortage of imported raw materials, which shows that better results could have been attained through greater efforts.

Another negative phenomenon lies in the unsteady fulfillment of plans. There are "calm" periods during the first 10 days or during the first month, and then periods of attack during the last 10 days of the month or the third month of the quarter. The effects of this phenomenon are known to all, but it continues to cause us concern this year.

The fulfillment of coal production plans in the two mines, but particularly the one at Valias, remains an acute problem. The strengthening of proletarian discipline at work and the mastering of production technology, the manpower problem and its qualification, and the avoidance of accidents are some of the directions of the party's work regarding the fulfillment of mining plans.

The problems of imports and exports are acute. Our district, too, has created export deficits. The nonfulfillment of export tasks with regard to some important energy products, chrome ore, agricultural products, and so forth, have created problems and concerns in the economy. This situation imposes on us some important tasks: Export plans must be fulfilled without fail, on time, and in quantity and quality; imported and raw materials must be reduced and used thriftily; new ways must be found to increase the range of exported commodities; and the difficulties that may arise from the essential reduction of imports and the increased exports of some commodities that are used domestically must be met. These and other problems must be better tackled by the party and its instruments and must become the object of analyses everywhere, down to the working collectives.

Despite the progress made, the economic and financial problems related to economic effectiveness do not occupy their proper place in the work of the party and state organs. There are more than a few concerns in this field, such as products produced at a loss, commodities that remain in stock or are moving slowly, rising costs and reduced productivity, excess expenditure not covered by production, low norms of accumulation, and other manifestations of this nature. An understanding and proper appreciation of these problems require that ideas and concepts encountered in some cadres and even in basic party organizations be opposed. These are the ideas and concepts that only some specialists can tackle financial indicators like profit, accumulation, costs, and productivity, that the workers supposedly do not understand these things and, consequently, they are in no position to judge and express their ideas on these matters, disregarding that it is precisely the working poeple who achieve these indicators.

Our economy and all other sectors of our life have currently embarked on the road of an increasingly more intensive development. The problems and tasks raised now require deep and well-argued solutions based on contemporary technical and scientific thinking and on advanced experience. Becaue of its possibilities and resources, Tirana is destined to play a primary role in this direction.

We now have in our district 42 research and scientific institutes and centers, with 2,200 working people, 25 technical and technological bureaus, 1,200 teachers in the higher schools, and 3,800 higher cadres working in enterprises. In cooperation with other working people, all these cadres have resolved numerous and complicated problems of current and future importance, not only for the district, but for the entire country. But we must admit there are still shortcomings in this field, and they must be removed.

4. -- Let Us Properly Understand the Situations and Strengthen Vigilance, Defense, and the Unity of the People

The party teaches us to look at tasks as being closely related to the situations and events taking place in the world around us. Our country's development does not take place in isolation from the world surrounding us. The processes and events taking place in the world exert their influence on our country, and confront us with particular tasks. The economic crisis of the capitalist and revisionist world is not without consequences for our economy. We cannot remain calm and merely watch when new American and Soviet missiles are installed in Europe, when the rivalry between the superpowers for zones of influence and military superiority openly threatens the freedom and independence of the people, when the arms race has assumed unprecedented dimensions, and when military conflicts in various areas of the world, and particulary in the Middle East, are ripe with the danger of being transformed into conflagrations of considerable dimensions.

The situation is made even more tense by the direct hostile aims and actions of the reactionary forces of the countries surrounding us. In concerted action with the northern-Epirote reactionaries and the pope of Rome, Belgrade's advocates of a Greater Serbia have recently undertaken a vicious campaign of attacks and slanders against our country, as is known through the press. Like all our party and people, the communists and working people of our district have publicly denounced and resolutely condemned this hostile campaing organized by the American CIA and its tools as a dangerous conspiracy that is directed not only against Socialist Albania, but is also intended to raise tensions, hostility, and the spirit of confrontation between the Balkan peoples in order to transform our peninsula once again into a powderkeg and an open field for the intervention of imperialist powers.

It is unnecessary to show that in such circunstances it is more important than ever to remain vigilant, ready, and mobilized in fulfilling all tasks in all fields of production, education, and defense, to strengthen our internal front in all aspects -- this being the strongest guarantee for the successful construction and defense of socialism.

But are these situations and tasks properly understood everywhere and by everyone? Generally, yes. But there are frequent cases when some party organizations, communists, and cadres understand this only superficially and formally. Some are assessing the events taking place in the world in a facile manner, as matters concerning others and not our country. Others look upon the hostile campaign launched against us as a mere propaganda campaign and fail to see that behind this are concealed plans to partition Albania. Others talk about the encirclement, the blockade, and the economic crisis in the capitalist and revisionist world, but then create deficits in production, exceed the norms for the utilization of materials, fail to fulfill export plans, and so forth. Others, again, although they are aware of the tense situations and their dangers, do not meet these situations with a strengthening of discipline, vigilance, and combat readiness.

The problem of the situation we are going through and the tasks arising from this must better be made the object of the political and ideological work of the party organizations. They must be made daily themes and discussed in the factories, in the fields, on the theater stages, in literature and the arts, in the essays of school children, and in the family. We must carry out an intensive and concrete educational effort in all directions to make the working people understand profoundly that the degree of socialist awareness, the lofty patriotism of our people, the proper understanding of the situations in which we live and work are reflected in their stand toward the fulfillment of tasks on all fronts of the country's socialist construction and defense.

Currently, when the imperialist bourgeoisie is moving increasingly in the direction of war in order to escape deep and general crisis, and when dangerous conspiracies are hatched against our country, defense tasks assume a particular importance and acuteness. These tasks have been specially dealt with in the party aktivs in the rayons, in the defense staff, and in the district AWP committee plenum and bureau, where they have been analyzed in detail with relevant measures and objectives having been set out. Knowing the political and military situation in the capital, more serious work has been done in the district's military units and free military schools to make certain that the political and combat training of the structures takes place in an all-round manner, that it is deep, and of high quality. However, bearing in mind the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress, the Supreme Commander's Order, and the explosive and acute military-political situation in the world around us, a higher sense of responsibility is required from communists, cadres, and the working masses with regard to defense tasks, a broader conception of these tasks, and a closer linkage between the terrain and the Army in order to overcome some weaknesses and shortcomings which tend to reappear in various forms, although they have been criticized.

The party organizations and communists in our district have been guided throughout their activity by Comrade Enver Hoxha's instruction: work and vigilance, vigilance and work. The proper understanding of this party directive has raised the revolutionary consciousness of communists and of the masses. Mobilization at work, and the struggle against negative phenomena and alien manifestations have risen to a higher level. But some passive and indifferent attitudes are also observed in this field, which are rooted in a narrow understanding of the meaning of vigilance, and have opened the way to hostile elements and wrongdoers to act without being uncovered and without being punished in a timely and strict manner. The party organizations in the internal affairs and judicial organs have a particularly important task here, and are required to further raise their leading role in the context of the struggle being waged and the measures being adopted to prevent, uncover, and unmask hostile and evil activities.

The strengthening of the unity of the people around the party is another imperative task confronting us. It is against this unity that the counterrevolutionary attempts of the internal enemies, from the traitor Koci Xoxe to the multi-agent Mehmet Shehu and his criminal band have been smashed to smithereens. The Tirana AWP organization, all the communists and cadres of our district, have manifested this unity in every situation and under all circumstances, in every problem raised by the party, big or small, loyally and consistently defending and implementing its line and directives. This is why a sound moral-political situation prevails in our district.

But the party teaches us that the struggle to strengthen unity and to solve related problems is a constant process and permanent task of the mass organizations, particularly the Democratic Front, which has vast experience in this field. The party organs and organizations are required to utilize this experience even more effectively in the interest of improving the educational work with people in order to overcome the vacillations that are observed in some cases, to combat alien concepts and manifestations, quarrels, backward customs, religious vestiges, liberal and bureaucratic attitudes, to correct mistakes and those who make them, with the belief that the work to strengthen unity in the family, the residential quarter, the village, and in every collective, is of great importance in strengthening the unity of the people as a whole.

MAOIST 'LEFTISM' THEORIES ON REVOLUTION ATTACKED

AU102217 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE No 7 in Albanian Jul 84 pp 85-98

[Fatmir Kumbaro article: "The Marxist-Leninist Parties -- Standard Bearers and Leaders of the Class Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Excerpts] The growth and tempering of vanguard parties of the proletariat in various countries in the world, as active units of the international Marxist-Leninist communist movement represent a great victory for the proletariat and the working masses throughout the world.

The Marxist-Leninist parties have always considered determined defense of the fundamental Marxist-Leninist teachings on social revolution to be a primary task of their all-round activity in preparing the essential subjective factors making for that revolution's triumph. The incessant and principled struggle of Marxism-Leninism against the preachings anticommunist, revisionist and social democrat reformist, and petty bourgeois revolutionarism has been considered by the Marxist-Leninist parties to be an integral part of the struggle to arm the proletariat and its allies with a revolutionary awareness and to provide their class struggle with a clear scientific and revolutionary program.

The emancipation of the consciousness of the proletariat and of the peoples from the shackling influences of the bourgeoisie and opportunism, and "the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism, which indicates the only correct path of struggle and victory" -- stressed Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Eighth AWP Congress -- "is currently a primary task in promoting the revolutionary process in every country and on a world scale." (Enver Hoxha: "Report to the Eighth AWP Congress," p 257)

The incessand and frontal struggle against all antiproletarian ideology variants is considered by the Marxist-Leninist parties to be an essential part of their communist activity.

The acceptance of violent revolution as absolute necessary in making the transition from capitalism to socialism has always constituted a clear demarcation line between revolutionary Marxists-Leninists on the one hand, and opportunists of all hues on the other. The new Marxist Leninist parties and international forces have from the very beginning of the polemic between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism consistently remained in positions compatible with the scientific theory of revolution. They have resolutely rejected the opportunistic line of "peaceful coexistence" between antagonistic classes and between the peoples and imperialism, and have unmasked preachings about "peaceful," "democratic," and "paramilitary" transition from capitalism to socialism, and so forth.

The Marxist-Leninist parties have also clashed continually with the knights of the "leftist" phrase and adventurous violence, with all variants of petty bourgeois revolutionism, which "in all important matters evades the conditions and demands of the struggle of the consistent proletarian class" (V.I. Lenin: "Works," Vol 31, p 18) This principled struggle to unmask preachings and tactics offered by various "leftist" trends has been considered an integral part of the struggle of the Marxists-Leninists in defense of the revolutionary strategy and tactics. They are conscious that "the armed revolutionary uprising has nothing in common with military putsches.... Putschist tendencies in the politics and activity of a party calling itself a party of the workers class" -- Comrade Enver Hoxha points out -- "are a deviation from Marxism-Leninism."(Enver Hoxha: "Imperialism and the Revolution," page 230)

On the basis of a profound knowledge of and all-round struggle against all basic aspects of the pseudorevolutionary strategy of contemporary "leftism," the Marxist-Leninist parties have also resolutely unmasked the leftist tactics of "inciting" the workers class and the masses through terrorist actions, the "guerrilla" struggle of isolated elements who have nothing in common with the ideals of the class struggle of the masses and who remain aloof from them. ALl these forms of struggle, which follow the logic of the Guevarite slogan of "all or nothing," which embody in practice the adventurous idea of "the gymnastics of the revolution," have been resolutely rejected by the genuine Marxist-Leninist forces as being completely alien to and irreconcilable with a genuine revolutionary policy.

The international Marxist-Leninist communist movement has achieved an important success by revealing China to be a nonsocialist country and Mao Zedong's theories as anti-Marxist. The disappearance of the dangerous illusions that existed among various new Marxist-Leninist parties at the given time concerning the role of the CCP and of Mao Zedong, and concerning the substance of the political line and "revolutionary" recipes dished up by Beijing, opened up the way for an effective struggle against any pressure or influence, no matter how slight, not only of Maoism, but also of international "leftist" or rightist opportunism.

The genuine Marxist-Leninist parties have not only rejected the line of open class cooperation dished out by Chinese revisionism at the beginning of the seventies through the anti-Marxist theory of the "three worlds"; they have also adopted the same militant position against the "leftist" side of the Maoist coin, against the same counter-revolutionary strategy of the CCP, which had been codified in the sixties in the anti-Marxist theory "on the people's prolonged struggle."

The Maoist strategy of "the people's prolonged struggle," with its basic concept of "surround the city from the countryside," which the CCP sought to impose on the new Marxist-Leninist parties, has been unmasked by the Marxist-Leninist parties as being completed contrary to the fundamental teachings of the scientific revolution. It has been unmasked as the strategy of the denial of the fundamental contradiction between labor and capital and, respectively, of the struggle of the proletariat against the number one internal enemy, the big antinational and pro-imperialist bourgeoisie in power. It has been unmasked as the strategy of denying the essential connection between the revolutionary struggle for national liberation and the struggle for social liberation. It has been condemned as the strategy of ignoring the leadership role of the genuine class party of the proletariat, armed with Marxist-Leninist theory, in the name of a party of petty bourgeois composition, detached from the workers class and following an anti-Marxist political and ideological line based on Mao Zedong thought. The Maoist theory of "people's prolonged struggle," and its basic concept "surround the city from the countryside," has been rejected as a theory of denying the proletariat's leading role in the revolution, a theory of granting this attribute to the petty bourgeoisie of the countryside, and the theory of the factual neglect of the striking force of the industrial proletariat, which, according to the Maoists, must expect its liberation as a class from others. This is the theory of ignoring the all-round revolutionary activity of training the revolutionary forces in the process of the daily and incessant class struggle, in the name of supposedly transferring the vanguard party from the cities to the countryside in order to "prepare the supporting revolutionary bases," which will be factually not only removed from industrial centers and the urban proletarian masses, but also from the populated centers of the rural population. This entire Maoist theory on the "people's prolonged struggle," which was based on the vulgar adventurous and anarchic Maoist concept of advancing "from defeat to victory and from victory to defeat," supposedly in order to train the political and military force of the revolution, unfailingly led the genuine revolutionary process into an impasse.

"For the Marxist" -- Lenin says in his work "The Failure of the Second International," "there is no doubt that a revolution is not possible without a revolutionary situation ..." (V.I. Lenin: "Selected Works," Vol 2, Tirana 1974, p 162) The revolutionary strategist has waged a merciless struggle against any abuse of the idea of violence, against any adventurous treatment of the social revolution, striking at the concepts and practices of the struggle of the petty bourgeois revolution at its roots. "to achieve success," he says, "the uprising must not be based on a conspiracy, nor on a party, but on the vanguard class. This is the first consideration. The uprising must be based on such a turning point in the history of the rising revolution, when the activity in the ranks of the people's vanguard is greater, when the oscillations in the ranks of the enemies and of the weaker are stunted, and irresolute friends of the revolution are stronger. This is the third consideration. Marxism," Lenin concludes, "distinguishes itself from Blanquism precisely because when it puts forward the question of the uprising it takes into consideration these three prerequisites." (V.I. Lenin: "Works", Vol 26, pp 5, 6)

The pseudorevolutionary Maoism of the sixties was removed from consideration not because of any single one condition but because of all three of them, which the party of the proletariat must absolutely bear in mind when it places the need for the uprising's eruption on the agenda as a direct action of the revolutionary practice of the masses. These were ignored, among other things, by treating partisan warfare as a form of the class struggle independent of the general laws of the violent revolution. Maoism primarily denied the essential dependence of this form of armed confrontation between antagonistic classes on the revolutionary situation, on the spiritual state and practical movement of the working masses, particularly the workers class. This dependence is clearly stressed in Lenin's theoretical work, which stygmatizes any appreciation of partisan warfare outside the circumstances of the people's uprising as a mistaken action, as a nonscientific, nonhistorical action. (V.I. Lenin: "Works," Vol 11, pp 197, 199, 246; and Vol 16, pp 232-245)

Partisan warfare, like any other social phenomenon, has its dialectic of development, of incessant growth from the first units of armed struggle to the general armed uprising of the people. But this materialistic dialectic is completely contrary to the vulgar subjectivist dialectic of Maoist adventurism, which, in the clear absence of a direct revolutionary situation, placed the embryonic forces of the people's revolution under the blows of a class enemy that was superior in numbers and weapons.

In their struggle to reject petty bourgeois adventurism and to show the masses the genuine alternative of the revolutionary struggle, the new Marxist-Leninist parties always bear in mind that in the absence of a revolutionary situation, in the absence of a concrete and developed movement of the working masses in the cities and countryside, even the armed action of groups of professional revolutionaries cannot have a positive effect, no matter how sublime their stand against the repressive machinery of the bourgeois state. They bear in mind the teachings of revolutionary science that the victory or the unsuccessful conclusion of a revolution depends on the state and role of the subjective factor, a factor that cannot be represented solely by a group of people, no matter how conscious they may be about the need for the revolution. (Enver Hoxha: "Report to the Sixth AWP Congress"]

Armed with the Marxist-Leninist theory, the Marxist-Leninist parties reject any inclination toward an illusive assessment of the class struggle's reality in the country, any inclination to define the adequate strategy and tactic of the revolutionary struggle proceeding from the positions of subjectivism. The Marxist-Leninist parties base the elaboration of the correct political line in the service of resolving the antagonistic contradictions in a given country on a scientific analysis of the degree of maturity of the objective and subjective factors, on the degree of development of the class struggle, the deployment of the political and class forces, and the practical involvement of the driving forces of social revolution in the respective countries and on an international scale. The knowledge of the objective trends in the development of capitalism and of the class struggle toward the irresistible maturity of objective conditions of the revolution on a national and international scale leads the Marxist-Leninist parties neither to absolutization nor to the underrating of the existing state of the dialectical relationship between the objective and subjective factors at a given moment on a concrete terrain of the class struggle. In order to draw correct conclusions on the substance of the current policy of the party of the proletariat and on the adroit revolutionary tactics that need to be applied, "it is necessary," Comrade Enver Hoxha points out, "to analyze well the internal and external situation in every country, its socioeconomic development, the relationship between the class forces, the antagonisms between the classes, the antagonisms between the people and the reactionary cliques in power, as well as between the people and the imperialist states." (Enver Hoxha: "Imperialism and the Revolution," pp 206-7)

The Marxist-Leninist parties bear in mind Lenin's teachings that warn against any determination of current policy merely proceeding from an objective assessment of imperialism as capitalism in its highest stage, as capitalism in decline and on the brink of the abyss. A materialistic analysis of the development of capitalism on a world scale cannot lead to the conclusion, teaches the leader of the revolutionary proletariat, that the essential prerequisites for its overthrow are present at any time and in each particular country. (V.I. Lenin: "Works," Vol 31, p 48) The Marxist-Leninist parties make a clear distinction between the degree of maturity of the material, objective conditions for the revolutionary overthrow of the old order and the degree of readiness of the subjective factor, the maturity of the proletarian party, and the degree of readiness of the workers class and of the working masses for such an action.

Through their activity to prepare the subjective factor, this being an essential prerequisite to come out with the slogan of armed uprising, the Marxist-Leninist parties separate themselves clearly and completely from the reformist policy of social democracy and modern revisionism, as well as from the vulgar revolutionism of contemporary "leftist" opportunism. Stressing the absolute necessity of preparing the revolutionary army, of preparing that moral and material force that will be sufficient to smash the very, very serious resistance of the revolution's enemies, Lenin stresses that the slogan of the resolution as "the slogan of resolving the issue through material force" must not be launched "as long as the general prerequisites for the revolution have not matured, as long as the irateness and readiness of the masses for action have not been clearly manifested." (V.I. Lenin: "Works," Vol 9, pp 423-4)

The arguments for revolution based on the logic of "continental," "world," "chain," or "permanent" revolution, which have been and continue to be in fashion among "leftist" groups, are alien to the Marxist-Leninist parties. In this context, they have also rejected and continue to reject the preachings about "pure socialist revolution" or "immediate socialist" revolution, as well as the preachings about the "democratic anti-monopoly stage," recommended by the modern revisionists for all the countries of an area or continent without exception. The Marxist-Leninist parties have also unmasked the respective Maoist concept about "the revolution of the new democracy," which includes within its frameowrk every liberation and democratic movement and ignores the socialist stage of the revolution, which leaves the revolutionary process in the middle of the road, together with the bourgeoisie in power, with the standard attributions of a "patriotic," "democratic," and "anti-imperialist force."

Their counter against the slanders of various opportunists concerning the supposed neglect of the proletarian revolution, when the party of the proletariat assesses that the demand to give priority to resolving the democratic, national liberation, and anti-imperialist issues is genuinely on the agenda, is materialized by the Marxist-Leninist parties by elaborating a scientific program of struggle for the respective stage of the revolution. They also bear in mind the teachings of the scientific theory of the proletariat that "the national question can only be resolved in connection with the proletarian revolution and on its basis," that "it is an integral part of a single revolutionary process of the world proletarian revolution."

Geopolitical concepts in assessing the nature of the revolution are totally alien to the Marxist-Leninist parties. Every Marxist-Leninist party assesses the substance of the respective stage of the revolution in a concrete country, as is also clearly stressed in the documents of the Third International, by primarily analyzing the degree of the consciousness and development of the proletariat party and of the revolutionary movements of the masses, particularly the workers class and its ally, the peasantry.

OFFICIALS ATTEND SAVINGS BANKS ANNIVERSARY

AU111337 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 11 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the savings banks and insurances a jubliee meeting was organised in the Palace of Culture in the capital. Attending were working people of saving banks, and insurances, economists and financiers, representatives of departments and others.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Qirjako Mihali, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Vangjel Cerava, etc.

It was pointed out at the meeting that today in our country there are averagely more than one saving books per family. The saving deposits in the end of this 7 month period were thrice more than in 1970 and 40 percent more than in 1980. This increase of the deposits is due to the un interrupted development of all the branches of economy, the solution of the problems of work, the increase of the real income per capita, the value of the work day, in the agricultural cooperatives, the very low house rents, the free education and medical service, the constant reduction of prices of mass consumer goods, etc.

On behalf of the Ministry of Finances, the Minister of Finances Niko Gjyzari greeted those present.

DEFENSE MINISTER LAUDS MILITARY ON NAVY DAY

AU131830 Sofia NORODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 11 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Order of the Day issued by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of Bulgaria, on the occasion of 12 August -- Bulgarian Navy Day]

[Text] Comrade sailors, soldiers, and cadets, comrade midshipmen, petty officers, and sergeants, comrade officers, admirals, and generals, Comrade workers and Army employees:

Tomorrow, 12 August, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army will celebrate their Navy Day.

The celebration of the traditional Navy Day this year is taking place in an atmosphere of nationwide political and labor upsurge, in an atmosphere of intensive activities devoted to the further implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference. The Party slogan "High quality everywhere and in all things" is becoming a norm of moral behavior for the working people and a law for the behavior of the Army and Navy's entire personnel. The decree on the further implementation of the BCP December Program for raising the people's living standard has inspired us with new strength and with a new sense of responsibility.

This year, the holiday of the Bulgarian Navy will be celebrated under the beneficial impact of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution of Bulgaria, which at the same time marks the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army. The working people's tremendous successes in building a developed socialist society are inspiring all of us with a feeling of legitimate national pride and patriotism.

The establishment and development of our present-day Navy is a vital cause of the BCP. Under its wise leadership, the Navy became a worthy successor of the heroic, revolutionary traditions of its people, of the heroes from the ships Druzki and Nadezhda, of the sailors who perished in the struggle against fascism, capitalism, and in the Patriotic War. Throughout the years of socialist construction, as a result of the close concern shown by the BCP Central Committee and by Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally to this branch of the service, our Navy developed into a reliable shield protecting the people's socialist achievements.

Learning from the inexhaustible combat and peacetime experience of the glorious Soviet Navy, the Bulgarian sailors, side by side with the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, and with the soldiers and sailors of the armies and navies of the fraternal Warsaw Pact countries, are fulfilling their sacred, patriotic, and international duties in a worthy manner and with constant efforts.

Under the conditions of today's exceptionally complicated and tense international situation, when the imperialist, reactionary circles, headed by the United States, are engaging in a "crusade" against the socialist countries and are trying to involve mankind in a nuclear world war, the personnel of the Navy are ready to defend the maritime borders of our motherland.

Comrade sailors and petty officers, comrade officers, admirals, and generals, comrade workers and employees of the Army:

I greet you and most sincerely congratulate all of you on the occasion of Bulgarian Navy Day. I most sincerely wish you further successes in your struggle to raise the combat readiness and fighting capacity of the Navy to a qualitatively new level.

On this occasion I issue the following order of the day in connection with the celebrations on Bulgarian Navy Day:

A military parade and festive fireworks will take place on 12 August 1984 in the city of Varna.

Glory to the BCP -- the organizer and source of inspiration of all our successes!

Long live the Bulgarian Navy!

Long live our socialist motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Signed: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT VARNA MEETING 10 AUGUST

AU101339 Sofia BTA in English 1204 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 10 (BTA) -- Leading party, state, economy and public functionaries from all over the country met today for a meeting at Varna's convention center. Mr. Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, opened and chaired the meeting.

Mr. Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, delivered a report on some questions of agriculture.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, made an extensive speech on the current problems of agriculture and on the country's economic development. He also dwelt on some foreign political and international issues.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV VISIT BURGAS OKRUG 11-12 AUGUST

AU122009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, made a 2-day visit to Burgas Okrug. At meetings with the leaders of the okrug, separate conurbation systems, and workers' collectives, topical problems were discussed and prospects for accelerated sociopolitical development noted.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was accompanied by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, and Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The party and state leader and those accompanying him were cordially greeted by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee; Ivan Ruzhev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Burgas Okrug People's Council, and other okrug leaders.

At Sunny Coast, our biggest tourist complex, a meeting took place with the leaders of the Nesebur conurbation system. Luchezar Avramov, chairman of the Bulgarian Association for Tourism and Leisure, took part in the meeting.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the successful implementation of the basic economic, social, and cultural problems in the conurbation system. It was pointed out that Nesebur's significance as a unique tourist center has been confirmed by its inclusion in UNESCO's list of objects which form the world's cultural heritage.

During the businesslike and warm conversation, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the necessity of placing the entire tourist enterprise on a strong economic basis. He dwelt on some of the most important tasks now being solved in the country, and on their implementation under the concrete conditions of the Nesebur conurbation system.

At the Georgi Dimitrov International Youth Center near Primorsko, thousands of Bulgarian and foreign tourists cordially greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov. At a meeting with the Bureau of the Komsomol Central Committee and the leadership of the Bureau on Youth Tourism ORBITA at the Georgi Dimitrov International Youth Center, Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, spoke on the work of Bulgarian youth, who are worthily preparing to greet the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. She assured the party-and-state leader that the Dimitrov Komsomol strives to work in the spirit of the decisions of the BCP National Conference and to respond to the party instructions with concrete deeds.

Dwelling on some key issues of the scientific-technological revolution and the development of electronics and biotechnology, Comrade Todor Zhivkov approved the initiatives of the Dimitrov Komsomol in those areas.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IMPROVES PIONEERS ORGANIZATION

AU111820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted a decree on improving the material conditions for the activity of the Dimitrov Pioneer Organization Septemvriyche. This governmental document provides for a number of measures to comprehensively fulfill the program of the organizational committee for commemorating the 40th anniversary of this children's organization as proposed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Further and efficient possibilities are being created for expanding the material base for rest and entertainment of the Chavdars and Pioneers. This decree also provides for (?the building) of a new central palace of the Pioneers in Sofia and of okrug Pioneers houses in a number of okrugs. A Georgi Dimitrov national Pioneers complex will be established at the Komsomol Central Committee on Kovachevtsi village, Pernik Okrug. In order to involve the children and youth in the latest achievements of scientific-technological progress, some laboratories for computer technology and programming, for microelectronics, microprocessing technology, automation, robot technology, and for binomial series will be created at a modern scientific-technological level. Video clubs will be opened at the Pioneers houses and the material base of the Pioneers organizations will be improved.

BALEV RECEIVES USSR WRITERS UNION SECRETARY

AU121822 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] On 12 August in Varna, Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received Yuriy Vaschenko, secretary of the USSR Writers Union.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, a talk on the joint activity of the two countries' creative workers took place. The cooperation between Bulgarian and USSR writers in all creative areas was noted.

Comrade Milko Balev briefed the guest on the tasks faced by Bulgarian Communists and the entire working people in connection with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference.

Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, attended the meeting.

ZHIVKOV MEETS PORTUGUESE CP'S ALVARO CUNHAL

AU111657 Sofia BTA in English 1629 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 11 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP met Mr Alvaron Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal, who is on holiday in Bulgaria.

Special attention was paid to the international situation which has been sharply aggravated as a result of the aggressive policies of the imperialism circles of the USA and NATO. Stress was laid on the urgency to take prompt, specific and active measures to curb the arms race, to stop confrontation and return the world to equal dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation among states irrespective of the social systems they belong to. In this connection stress was laid on the great importance of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, as well as on the mighty anti-missile movement in Europe and the anti-war movement going on all over the world.

The two leaders expressed the solidarity of their parties with the peoples fighting against imperialism, fascism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and in particular with the peoples who are bravely resisting the imperialist aggression in Central America, South Africa and the Middle East.

Mr Alvaro Cunhal condemned the malicious campaign of slander against Bulgaria, with which the most reactionary imperialist forces are trying to poison the international atmosphere and sow mistrust among nations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov confirmed the consistent solidarity of the Bulgarian Communists with the selfless struggle of the Portuguese Communists to preserve the gains of the April revolution, for the country's peace and independence.

The two leaders held in high esteem the relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the BCP and the Communist Party of Portugal and reaffirmed their readiness to continue to deepen these relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The meeting which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

VOICE TEST JOKE REFLECTS 'TRUE REAGAN'

LD132151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Defining the boundary between an embarrassing joke and a serious intention is not always easy, especially when the joker is none other than the President of the most powerful capitalist country which cherishes ambitions for world domination. That is why President Reagan shocked the whole world so strongly when, just before the recording of his regular radio speech, he said, and I quote: "I have signed a law which gets rid of the Soviet Union once and for all. We begin bombing in 5 minutes.

These words were delivered, we are told, during a voice test -- the same well-exercised voice of a former actor who has all of a sudden been trying to kid American listeners into believing present White House administration is doing just about everything to struggle for peace and improve relations with the Soviet Union. This is not the first time that Reagan has played the role of the would-be peacemaker before the public. He is trying to win over voters for the November presidential elections, and is using this rhetoric to try to persuade them that the United States chose the path of the arms race and the policy of diktat in order to prevent the possibility of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

In fact, the indiscretion of the studio technicians meant that Reagan's amazing joke on Saturday about bombing the Soviet Union became public knowledge only now. In any case, it reflects the true Reagan, who had no qualms about describing the Soviet Union as the focus of all evil, who has declared a crusade against that country, and who is totally responsible for the present very unfavorable state of relations between the two countries.

OLYMPICS DISPLAY U.S. CHAUVINISM, NATIONALISM

LD131514 Prague CTK in English 1327 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles Aug 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Review of American nationalism and chauvinism, such is the assessment of the Olympic Games by many foreign as well as American commentators.

Nationalism was not apparent only in the competitions, but also in American media, transmissions of ABC television in particular. But most local dailies and journals too, celebrated American sportsmen as national heroes and paid much less attention to other participants in the Olympics.

The television coverage of the games was officially protested by the Chairman of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch, who stressed in a letter to Peter Ueberroth, chairman of the Los Angeles Organizing Committee, that the Olympics do not belong only to the USA, but to the whole world.

The explosion of nationalism seemed to be intended to cure all the Americans' traumata accumulated in the past decades when they witnessed the assassination of their President, the Watergate affair and consequent resignation of the President, and the defeat in Vietnam. They also seemed to be convincing themselves that the gold medals, of which American sportsmen won more than ever before, were just as valuable as if they were gained in competition with the best sportsmen of the world.

However, many of these were absent. Even American sport experts have admitted that most competitions lacked world standard without Vladimir Salnikov, Jarmila Kratochvilova, Tamara Bykova, Maxi Gnaucke, Teofilo Stevenson, and dozens of other sportsmen from the socialist countries.

The non-participation of these sportsmen was due to the policy of the Reagan administration which did nothing to stop the anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign unleashed long before the Olympics by various American emigrant organizations. Neither was Washington able to provide guarantees fo the safety of sportsmen from the socialist countries. Incidents which occurred in Los Angeles showed that fears for the safety of the sportsmen had been justified. Let us recall, for instance, the shooting at a bus carrying Olympic sportsmen, or the arrest of a man who pursued a bus with sportsmen in a car in which he had several home-made bombs.

The nationalism unleashed by the American media was fully used by President Ronald Reagan who saw in the Olympic Games a means helping him to be re-elected in the November ballot.

Besides the expressions of nationalism and chauvinism, at direct variance with the Olympic Charter was the huge commericialization of the games, apparent already during the relay which carried the Olympic fire across the United States: The sections were up for sale -- 3,000 dollars for each kilometre. During the games it polluted the Los Angeles atmosphere even more than the smog.

However, the past days Los Angeles also showed that forces other than those who wanted to use the games only for political and commercial ends also exist in the United States. Many thousands of people staged a demonstration in Los Angeles to mark the 39th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, and to draw attention of the American and world public to the dangers of Reagan's policy which is taking the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The participants in this demonstration called on the world public and the American people never to allow a repetition of the Hiroshima tragedy, and to fight for a world in which sport would not be a means of whipping up nationalist passions, and friendship between nations would be developed.

American Show Lacks Friendship

LD131144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The XXIII Summer Olympic Games have come to an end in the early hours of our time in Los Angeles today. michal Stasz, our resident correspondent in the United States, sent us the following report about an hour ago:

From the very beginning right to the end, American viewers were bound to form a generally correct impression that they were watching one huge American show composed of attractive and well-conceived advertisements, an enormous number of American flags and from time to time, bit of sport as well -- American sport, of course. Every American sports commentary begins with the list of medals, with the emphasis on those won by the United States. This is understandable because everything here has been erected on the card of American successes. Issues that which did not suit the plans of the organizers and the host country were relegated to secondary importance. There was not any talk here, for instance, about friendship among sportsmen because understanding and friendship are not measured in medals. One sometimes had the impression that the non-American participants in the Olympic Games were regarded as some sort of evil preventing the American successes from becoming even more conspicuous.

Thus the XXIII Summer Olympic Games have come to a close in Los Angeles and the real balance sheet of the last 2 weeks is now beginning to be drawn -- how much profit the Olympic Games brought to this or that enterprise and how much further profit one can still make out it.

Carl Lewis spoke openly at a recent press conference about his plans to capitalize on the medals he won. The American President, also beginning to make political capital out of the Olympics, today will receive American Olympic winners, a week before the nomination convention of his own party.

FRG FOREIGN POLICY PROVOKES DEEPER CONCERN

LD141036 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 14 Aug 84

[From program of correspondents' reports introduced by Editor Lubomir Sisak]

[Text] Many leading West German representatives have made statements of late defending certain current main aspects of the foreign and military policy of the FRG Government. However, it is necessary to say that this policy of the Bonn cabinet has now provoked a deeper concern both in the socialist countries and among the broader world public. During the past few days, we have witnessed such statements by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in which he justified above all the military and political revival of the so-called West European Union [WEU]. He openly stressed that renewing the activity of this Union serves to increase the military capabilities of West Europe and to strengthen NATO's so-called West European pillar.

In total variance with concrete well-known facts, he attempted to deny the growing resurgence of revanchism in the FRG. The culmination of his transparent arguments was the claim that he had never seen numerous provocative maps depicting Germany's 1937 borders. These maps are currently being disseminated in increasing numbers at varius official, nationwide occasions by the extreme right and revanchist organizations.

Richard von Weiszaecker, the West German federal president, has now made similar statements, which is the subject of the following dispatch by our special correspondent in Bonn, Petr Nemec:

Federal President Weiszaecker declared when assuming office that he would like to be the president of all Germans, that is, not merely of those living in the FRG. Now he has carried out his wish. As reported by radio stations here, the FRG president granted an interview to an American journal in which he had said that the citizens of the FRG carry a special responsibility for the citizens of the GDR, and furthermore, that it is the alleged duty of the FRG to see to it that they enjoy greater freedoms. These arguments are being advanced at a time when debates are taking place here concerning relations between the two German states and when some newspapers are recommending that the FRG's leading representatives give up their ideas about the possible exclusive representation of interests and similar notions which already led the FRG into international isolation on one occasion.

DKP DAILY'S CRITICISM OF GENSCHER REMARKS CITED

AU131010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 84 p 7

[Report by Vitezslav Havlicek, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Bonn: "Words Are Not Enough; UNSERE ZEIT on FRG Policy"]

[Text] Bonn, 8 Aug -- The DKP daily UNSERE ZEIT reacted on Wednesday [8 August] to the attempts of representatives of the Federal Government to once again conceal, by giving verbal assurances about its peaceful intentions, the danger stemming from its positions. In particular, the daily recalls the latest such pronouncement by Minister of Foreign Affairs H.-D. Genscher.

It is a pity, the daily notes, that these are mere words. The facts speak a different language. In the shadow of the American first-strike weapons zeroed in on our socialist neighbors, there is a thriving of revanchism in fact, official representatives of the Federal Government indentify themselves with the policy of revanchists and their claims. Bonn constantly refers to the "openness of the German question," the "nation's unity," and so forth.

While neo-Nazi provocations are tolerated, the daily further recalls, anticommunism remains the doctrine and a Europe that has been "freed" of socialism the goal of official policy. The fact that more and more billions are earmarked for arming the Bundeswehr, which already is the strongest of NATO armies and second only to the U.S. Army, does not exactly furnish evidence of peaceful intentions and the readiness to disarm. If policy is to serve the building of good relations, the paper stresses, it must be trustworthy. If the Federal Government wants to contribute to ensuring peace, it must demonstrate this through deeds.

The commentary also refers to the latest peace initiatives of the socialist countries. As it points out, Minister of Foreign Affairs H.-D. Genscher did not say even one word about them. Yet concrete deeds are more important today than ever before. Above all, what matters is the elimination of obstacles standing in the way of this -- the removal of the already deployed American first-strike weapons.

STROUGAL, USSR'S TALYZIN DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD131623 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today in Prague received Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on a visit to the CSSR. They spoke about further deepening economic cooperation between the CSSR and the Soviet Union. The two officials also spoke about certain topical trends and tasks of CEMA. The meeting was also attended by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier, and by Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to the CSSR.

FINNISH CP CHIEF'S INTERVIEW IN NEDELNA PRAVDA

For an editorial report on four articles carried by Nedelna PRAVDA, the end of the week supplement to Bratislava PRAVDA, covering the visit to Finland by Eugen Hanisko and excerpts of his interview with Arva Aalto, the newly elected chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 13 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

FOOD CONSUMPTION -- In 1983 the per capita consumption of milk and dairy produce amounted to 214.8 kg, which is 1.5 kg more than in 1982, but 9.2 kg less than desirable. The figure for meat consumption was 83.3 kg; the share of poultry and poultry products in combination with pork and beef should be increased. The figure for the consumption of fats was 25.6 kg, which is 5.6 kg more than desirable. The figure for vegetable consumption was 71.2 kg, which is 3.5 kg less than in 1982 and 31.8 kg less than desirable. The figure for fruit was 62.7 kg, that is 7.3 kg less than desirable. The figure for sugar consumption was 35.9 kg (not including sugar for producing alcoholic beverages), which is 1.8 kg less than in 1982, but 7.9 kg more than desirable. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Aug 84 p 5 AU]

DELEGATION TO MEXICO -- A CSSR Government delegation led by Vladimir Marik, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs, left on 3 August for Mexico, where it will take part in the UN Conference on Population. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

NEUE JUSTIZ ACCUSES FRG OF REVANCHIST POLICY

LD141150 Hamburg DPA in German 0755 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Aug (DPA) -- The East Berlin periodical NEUE JUSTIZ has accused the Federal Republic of "judicial aggresion'' against the GDR. Legislation and criminal justice continue to pursue the "revanchist policy" of "keeping open the German question" and the "continuing existence of the German Reich" in contravention of the letter and spirit of the Basic Treaty. According to Information Bureau West (IWE) on Tuesday, the periodical states in its latest edition that the FRG takes the view, which is both illegal and detrimental to the establishment of normal relations between the GDR and the FRG, that the GDR is "part of" the Federal Republic and that the latter's criminal law extends to the GDR.

In disregard of GDR citizenship, the latter's citizens are classed as Germans in terms of the Constitution, and thus as citizens of the Federal Republic in order to subject them to its criminal jurisdiction. In this way, it would be possible to arbitrarily criminalize actions by GDR citizens on GDR territory, as well as to prevent criminals who are GDR citizens who have committed crimes on GDR territory from being given their just sentences. This "usurpation of rights" was institutionalized by the "Central Registration Office at Saltgitter," which not only implements the criminalization of the actions of GDR citizens, but is also supposed to prepare for "D-Day."

The aim and political motive of the "interventionist -- and thus in terms of international law, illegal -- judicial constructions of FRG legislation and jurisdiction concerning the area within which the law is operative" is apparently supposed to "accustom FRG citizens to a possible forcible solution to the 'German question,'" the periodical states, according to the IWE. The administration of criminal justice in these issues is directed against implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and is therefore "hostile to peace."

SCIENTISTS LINK AIR POLLUTION TO CANCER

DW140613 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 13 Aug 84 p 17

[Text] GDR scientists have presented new evidence that links air pollution to cancer. The latest edition of the East Berlin journal DAS DEUTSCHE GESUNDHEITSSYSTEM calls on the authorities to heed the results of recent research and to act to improve environmental protection. GDR doctors report that analyses of the national cancer register reveal that the number of cancer cases in regions where the environment is subjected to a severe degree of pollution is excessively increasing. In Cottbus Bezirk, for instance, a rapid increase was not reported in all of the 15 kreise, but only in those with particularly polluted air caused by open-pit mining of brown coal and a number of large power stations.

BRIEFS

CAMEROON AMBASSADOR ENDS TOUR -- On 1 August, GDR Ambassador to Cameroon Karl-Heinz Raeschki was received for his farewell visit by Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon. The Cameroonian president expressed the intention to develop bilateral relations in the interest of peace and to the benefit of both states. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

OLYMPICS END, REMAIN SYMBOL OF PEACE IN WORLD

LD131729 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The XXIII Summer Olympic Games have ended in Los Angeles in a spectacular closing ceremony. Istvan Kollar reports:

[Kollar] It has been the biggest, and yet the most incomplete Olympiad in the history of the modern Olympic Games. Although countries were missing from previous games as well, never so many probable winners stayed away from any Olympics in the past. That, however, has not taken away from its value, and sports fans in Hungary followed with utmost interest the hour-long summaries of the highlights on television each day. Although the Hungarian athletes stayed away from the games this time, several of the athletes completing in Los Angeles are remembered for long.

But, returning to the positive aspects of the XXIII Olympiad in Los Angeles, it has undoubtedly been a welcome phenomenon that after 32 years the Chinese athletes returned to the games, and that the new branches of sports included for the first time in the program such as rhythmic gymnastics and synchronized swimming, have made a successful debut.

But the most welcome development about the Olympiad is that it has taken place, for it signals that despite tensions in international affairs there is peace in the world. The Olympic Games have always been a symbol of peace, friendship, and peaceful competition. Therefore, it is sincerely hoped that the Olympic ideal will survive and that in 4 years time all the nations of the world will be able to send their athletes to the major sporting event.

REAGAN MICROPHONE TEST JOKE 'POLITICAL SCANDAL'

LD132121 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Before recording his latest radio address, the U.S. President allowed himself to make a joke on the level of a political scandal. While doing the so-called microphone test, he said the following: American compatriots, I am pleased to report that today we signed legislation in accordance with which Russia has been outlawed forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes. After this statement was leaked, the White House officially described the President's words as a joke.

In this connection, Walter Mondale, the Democratic Party's presidential candidate, noted that nuclear war was by no means the kind of subject that can be joked about. The West German opposition parties have indignantly condemned Reagan's microphone test. According to the SPD, a president with such an attitude is not able to work for world peace and cannot constructively cooperate with the USSR for the elimination of conflicts. The West German Greens simply described Reagan's joke as perverse.

FRG REVANCHISM, RELATIONS WITH GDR VIEWED

AU131250 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 11 Aug 84 p 6

[Article by Tibor Thurzo under rubric "World Politics": "The Message of Barrack No 20"]

[Excerpt] Returning from my visit to Mauthausen, I went through the papers. Maybe I had become more sensitive due to the experience, or maybe the subject aroused my interest.

One of the commentaries dealt with a Soviet position published a few days earlier, the various echoes of the PRAVDA article on revanchism. It quoted West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who declared that he did not see any revanchist phenomena in the FRG, and thus "the whole campaign does not interest him."

The commentator, however, did not share the chancellor's calm, and pointed out that "in certain circles they are readily talking about the possibilities of reestablishing German unity." Let us immediately add that this also means questioning the existence of the other Germany, the GDR, as a state, and its social order. It is hardly an accident that last year's CDU-CSU election victory strengthened the FRG's revanchist organs; moreover, those who had often declared themselves to be "objective" began approaching the so-called "German question" in a way that contradicted historical realities, stressing the FRG's "sole representative right," as if Bonn had more international rights than Berlin.

This spring, these very types of declarations and approaches again strained relations between the two German states.

Justified Sensitivity

At that time, perhaps to bolster its declaration of intra-German relations as a priority, "official Bonn" stayed away from such ludicrous conservative views and declarations. Events today seem to develop differently. The spread and assertion of anachronistic views and their gaining ground, especially in the younger generation, cause justified concern not only in the circle of the clear-thinking population of the FRG, but also beyond the country's borders. In this atmosphere, the government could encourage a calming effect if it stayed away from such positions. It is worth noting that at this Budapest press conference, Chancellor Kohl clearly declared: "I know that the issue of German reunification is not on the agenda of world history today." It would calm the waters if the FRG Government, showing a similar sense of reality, rejected all those dangerous attempts aimed at exacerbating relations between the two German states.

For those of us who live in the heart of Europe, who have vivid memories of World War II, who view the terrible number, the 50 million victims, as more than a statistic of horror, and who cherish the memory of their own dead parents, children, and spouses, the smallest sign referring to a repetition of the past, the revival of force, is a sensitive warning.

According to my conviction, "the sensitivity of the Soviet Union," as termed by several Western papers, is understandable and justified, as 20 million Soviet people fell victim to the destruction of war. This unhealable wound also explains Soviet anxiety concerning the revival of revanchism, the legitimacy of which is underlined by history.

While I was studying the echoes of the article and rereading the various declarations, I again remembered the inhabitants of Barrack No 20 of the Mauthausen camp, the Soviet officers wearing the "K" sign on their prisoner clothes, those who, in hoplessness and under inhuman circumstances, took a stand against barbarism, and the 10 of them who escaped. Are any of them still alive? If so, what do they think when anybody underestimates the danger, the danger of forgetting the criminal force?

I consider it inconceivable for anybody to relax as long as even a single man who regards revanchism as the central point of his policy can get the floor, because -- and history proves it -- a single man can find followers.

This danger is also noted by the GDR, and that is why it rejects every view which stresses "the right of sole representation." If the official FRG Government does not dissociate itself from such positions, it endangers the development of bilateral relations. It is my conviction that only mutual good will and respect for each others' social order can be the basis for the continuation of the process.

German-German Relations

Reports about the stabilizing and favorable development of relations between the two German states were received with satisfaction in Europe and throughout the world. Those who consider the cause of peace and international security to be important cannot be indifferent as to what kind of relations exist on the two sides of the frontier, which is, at the same time, the border between two world orders.

It is obvious and understandable that special attention is given to every statement, article, and position dealing with relations between the two German states and their development. At the same time, it is striking that in certain concrete cases international press polemics emerge with unambiguous tendentiousness. Those who are seeking conflicts between the Soviet Union and the GDR or among other socialist countries in this framework are wrong.

Erich Honecker has made it clear that the socialist German state is ready for multilateral cooperation with the FRG on the basis of equality and respect for mutual security. Those who are encouraging revanchist dreams and stressing aims connected to them are opposing this very process, the implementation of this very aim.

These words of the GDR leader fully coincide with the uniform position shared by the soicalist community countries formulated in the declaration of the CEMA summit meeting, as follows:

"...by taking into account the realities established in the world and the interests of all countries, efforts must be made to seek constructive roads for developing peaceful, lasting international political and economic relations instead of confrontation between states of different social orders and the raising of new obstacles that hinder our relations."

All those who are proclaiming revanchist goals in the FRG today are interfering with universal European interests. There is no doubt, however, that they feel encouraged by official U.S. policy, by the thought of restoring the superiority of strength.

The deepening of international tension has cuased concern throughout the world. The reason is well known: Deployment of nuclear arms in Europe, including the FRG, began last November. We have become more sensitive since this threatening step was taken. Our apprehension, however, does not originate from feelings, but from serious facts that have provoked it and continue to steadily increase it.

Our goal, and this is stressed by the official position of the MSZMP and the Hungarian Governemnt, is to reduce tension and freeze armaments, including nuclear arms, at the lowest possible level, in order that the safeguarding of the fragile peace on our continent and in a divided world can be possible, and security, not tension, can become stronger. This goal is served by Hungary, too, with our modest means. Agreeing with our guide at Mauthausen, we are trying to ensure that the past is never forgotten and never repeated.

ECONOMIC, COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FRG EXTENDED

LD131923 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 13 (MTI) -- A document extending for ten more years the validity of a ten-year economic, industrial and technical cooperation agreement of Hungary and Federal Germany was signed by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega and Otto Schlecht, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Economy of the FRG, in Budapest Monday.

The two statesmen said of the agreement that it had facilitated progress in the bilateral economic [words indistinct]. Between 1974 and 1984 the value of trade has nearly doubled to reach an annual 4,500 million Deutsche marks and the number of cooperation contracts between companies in the two countries has jumped from 159 to 332.

Sides expressed the hope that the extension of the agreement would be a favourable basis for further promoting the bilateral economic cooperation.

Present at the signing was Horst Meincke, charge d'affaires at the Embassy of Federal Germany in Budapest.

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai met Otto Schlecht, who also had talks with Istvan Torok, secretary of state at the Foreign Trade Ministry, and Bela Rabi, state secretary at the Ministry of Industry.

ACZEL MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE CP OFFICIAL

LD101336 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 10 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, Friday met in the CC headquarters Joaquim Gomes, member of the Political Committee and of the Secretariat of the Portuguese Communist Party, currently on holiday in Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP.

The discussion took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere characteristic of the relations of the two parties. The politicians informed each other on the situation of their countries and the work of, and possibilities of further expanding cooperation between the HSWP and the Portuguese Communist Party.

The meeting was attended by Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department.

CUBA'S PEREZ GONZALEZ ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD131936 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 13 (MTI) -- Humberto Perez Gonzalez, vice-president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, arrived in Budapest Monday. He is to conduct talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, on the main directions of long-term bilateral economic cooperation and specialization and coordination of the plan for 1986-90.

L.A. GAMES 'POOREST OLYMPICS' IN 30 YEARS

LD131318 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 13 Aug 84

[By PAP special correspondent Zbigniew Chmielewski]

[Text] Los Angeles, August 13 -- The 23rd Olympic Games wound up in Los Angeles yesterday, passing to history as differing in many respects from all the past Olympics and having obviously evoked many commentaries and much discussion among Olympic circles. During the games the press the world over published many critical articles about them and one Italian journalist termed them "the most controversial Olympics to date."

Most officials of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) believe the commercial character of this year's games and their use for advertisement purposes was a serious threat to the Olympics in general.

As a sports event, the games made a mediocre show bringing few record results in the absence of competitors from the socialist countries, such as the USSR, GDR, Bulgaria or Poland.

All sports experts agree this was the poorest Olympics since the first post-war games in London more than 30 years ago.

REAGAN JEST ON BOMBING USSR UNBECOMING

LD131909 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The U.S. President has sparkled with yet another joke which could possibly harm his attempts to gain voters. During a microphone test before his radio address Ronald Reagan said: Fellow Americans, I have the pleasure to tell you that I have just signed a bill outlawing Russia forever. The bombing starts in 5 minutes.

Formally speaking, this utterance was not aimed for public consumption, but Reagan no doubt knew that it would be published. Apart from this, there is no doubt that this kind of joke does not become a President of one of the mightiest countries.

JARUZELSKI, CHAN SI EXCHANGE RECEPTION SPEECHES

AU091137 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Aug 84 p 2

[Exchange of speeches between Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and premier, and Chan Si, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, [PRK], at the 6 August Warsaw reception for the latter; with occasional interpolations or summaries by RZECZPOSPOLITA]

[Text] W. Jaruzelski:

Comrade Chan Si, I cordially welcome you and the government delegation of the PRK. Your visit is an important event in Polish-Kampuchean relations and a signal proof of our mutual wish to further develop friendship and cooperation between our two peoples.

We are linked by bonds of internationalist solidarity. We have vivid memories of the heroic battles waged by your people against colonialism and imperialist aggression and for national and social liberation. In particular, we have been drawn closer together by similarities in our historic experiences. Our two peoples have endured the tragedy of genocide, the burdens of terrible destruction, and the toil of drudgery of reconstructing our ravaged countries. In our case it was the aggression of Hitlerite fascism, and in your case it was the crime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sari, and Khieu Samphan.

We praise and welcome the achievements scored by the PRK within such a short time. Led by their vanguard, the KPRP, and backed by the fraternal countries of the socialist community, the Kampuchean people have healed their most painful wounds, revived the economy, and raised the standards of their material and cultural life.

Forming the common allied front with the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the PRK continues to repulse external pressue and attacks and to make a valuable contribution to consolidating peace and security in the region. The PPR fully supports the peaceful initiatives of the countries in the Indochinese peninsula designed to set up a zone of peace, stabilization, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and to restore normal, neighborly relations characterized by political dialogue, the absence of external interference, and respect for state sovereignty.

Poland takes the firm and consistent view that the PRK should regain its rightful place in the international community, in the United Nations, and in the Nonaligned Movement.

It is with feelings of pride and satisfaction that in this jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland we view the road we have traversed, the revolutionary changes we have carried out, and the great advance our country and people have made. Our achievements in the past 40 years are unassailable.

History has fully reaffirmed our choice made 40 years ago. It is owing to socialism that Poland has found itself among the peoples who continue to map out the road for mankind's progress.

We also have had our share of errors and painful experience. We had to make the necessary decisions to bar the road to counterrevolution. The program for socialist renewal, which was adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress and confirmed by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, continues to be consistently implemented.

W. Jaruzelski also discussed the progress of normalization in Poland and the economy's development trends.

Our efforts to overcome our difficulties and to creat development prospects are being aided by the Soviet Union, by the tightening of our comprehensive ties with the socialist countries, and by the strengthening of the unity of these countries.

The recent period has produced a deterioration in the international situation. American imperialism is trying to disturb the military balance in Europe and the world, is forcing on us a qualitatively and quantitatively new arms race, which is even reaching out to space, and continues to back the revisionist and revanchist forces in the FRG.

The champions of confrontation want to act from the position of strength, to hinder the socioeconomic development of the socialist countries, and to stem the developing countries' aspirations to social progress. They continue to promote economic blackmail and propaganda aggression and try to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The top aim of socialism throughout its existence has been to guarantee national peace and security. The generally familiar initiatives submitted by the USSR, Poland, the the Warsaw Pact countries seek to reduce international tension, to halt the arms race, and to promote peaceful coexistence among countries, regardless of their sociopolitical systems. These very aims have now united the world of socialism and the forces of the left and social progress.

Our talks today were full of cordiality and mutual understanding.

We are convinced that your present visit to Poland and its course and results will help strengthen and develop the friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Chan Si:

Allow me on behalf of the PRK party-government delegation to express our joy and satisfaction with the warm and cordial welcome you and the Polish people have given us. This welcome bodes well for further efforts to tighten the cordial bonds of fraternal friendship and productive cooperation between our peoples and countries. Our talks have indicated that the constantly developing cooperation between our countries is helping us to rapidly achieve our common ideals.

We are determined to fight together with you for peace, progress, and prosperity of our peoples and of other peoples in the world. We welcome and fully support all activities that promote peace and the security of mankind. We express our solidarity with the peoples fighting the world over for freedom and national independence.

We highly value your great successes scored under the leadership of the PZPR and under the personal leadership of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. We offer the fraternal Polish people our warm congratulations. Your successes are a result of the close cooperation between the PPR and the USSR, the Warsaw Pact countries, and the countries of the socialist community. This cooperation serves socialist construction and the solution of various problems.

The PZPR, the state authorities, the Armed Forces, and the patriotic forces of the workers class and the Polish people frustrated the attempts of and completely barred the road to right-wing extremists and hostile class forces that were supported by world imperialist and reactionary centers and that wanted to halt the course of history, to tear Poland away from its permanent alliance with the USSR, the Warsaw Pact, and CEMA, to annihilate all the achievements of socialist construction in Poland in the past 40 years, and to demolish the entire socialist system.

We are convinced that belligerent U.S. imperialism and its allies, who continue to act against the interests of their nations, are doomed to suffer a grievous defeat. The PPR will overcome all its difficulties, strengthen its stabilization and international position, and help preserve international peace and security, achieve disarmament, prevent nuclear war, and expand international cooperation.

The fruitful achievements of our friends in Poland and the socialist community went hand in hand with the successes scored by the PRK, Vietnam, and Laos in the defense and development of their countries, which cooperated in favor of solving the problems of Southeast Asia.

Critically evaluating all attempts to interfere in the affairs of the countries in Southeast Asia, Chan Si said that under the enlightened leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people have been able to really solve their problems following the overthrow of the clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sari, and Khieu Samphan. Now the Kampuchean people continue to defend and build their country in line with the resolutions passed by the Fourth KPRP Congress.

We are convinced that, thanks to the unshakable solidarity of the PRK, Vietnam, and Laos with the revolutionary streams in the world, our enemies have no chance to halt the revolutionary development of the three countries in Indochina. The peoples of these three countries are absolutely determined to wage a common struggle against any dangerous conspiracy. With all peace-loving forces in the world, they condemn the bellicose policy of the Reagan administration and the reactionary circles seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR, deploying new missiles, and seriously threatening world peace and mankind.

We support the peaceful initiatives put foward by the Warsaw Pact countries, especially the new Soviet proposals aimed at preventing nuclear war and protecting mankind from annihilation.

On behalf of the party, government, and all people of the PRK, let me again thank your party, government, and heroic and fraternal Polish people for the material and moral support and help to the Kampuchean people despite your own difficultues.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." It is in this spirit that Kampuchean-Polish friendship is extremely valuable and important.

RELEASED KOR LEADER WUJEC VIEWS AMNESTY

NC131502 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 13 (AFP) -- Henryk Wujec, the last of 11 opposition leaders covered by the recent amnesty for 652 political prisoners, was released today from prison and said he did not consider the amnesty "an act of clemency."

Dr. Wujec, aged 43, a doctor and a member of the now-dissolved Workers Self-Defence Committee KOR, left Warsaw's Rakowiecka prison after being held for two-and-a-half years without trial.

He told a press conference later at his home in Warsaw that he had committed no crime and had not been tried.

Therefore he said, his guilt was not proven and the amnesty was not an amnesty.

"I do not feel guilty," he said.

Four of the 11 now-released opposition leaders were from KOR and seven from the now-banned independent trade union Solidarity.

Dr. Wujec, who has written numerous articles for Poland's clandestine press, worked at Solidarity's Warsaw headquarters with Zbigniew Bujak, now one of its clandestine leaders.

Dr. Wujek was interned when the authorities declared martial law and outlawed Solidarity in December 1981.

He appeared with the three other KOR leaders before a military tribunal here last month, also accused of anti-state plotting, but the case was adjourned sine die when the amnesty was declared.

WALESA APPEALS FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH REGIME

NC131836 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 13 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa today took advantage of the release of a number of his trade union colleagues under the recent amnesty to appeal to the authorities for a negotiated return to union pluralism.

Speaking on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the first Gdansk shipyard strikes which culminated in the birth of Solidarity, the now-banned independent trade union, Mr Walesa appeared keen to avoid possible confrontation between the authorities and the union activists just out of prison.

Henryk Wujec, the last of 11 leading dissident figures, was released today under the amnesty voted by the Polish parliament three weeks ago.

Mr Walesa told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "the amnesty is an important step" which must be "logically followed by the return to union pluralism."

Of course, "practice is often different from logic," he went on, "but we will be forced to obtain union pluralism in one way or another. Negotiations with the government must happen sooner or later. And the sooner the better."

Over the last three weeks, Mr Walesa has been gradually joined by the seven national leaders of Solidarity who were imprisoned for more than two-and-a-half years for "plotting against the state" and released without being tried.

He said he had had "several talks with the people who have left prison" which had left him somewhat encouraged: "They all want to walk under my banner. Not a single one has wandered from the path."

Mr Walesa said the main encouragement was that "our ideas have remained intact" and that "Solidarity's foundations are stronger than ever."

But, echoing statements by regional Solidarity leaders, Mr Walesa cautioned that the union should not move too fast if it wanted to succeed.

"We must pray a lot, before the cross, for our ideals. We are not afraid, but we do not want the prisons to fill up again in such a short time. We shall be as vigilant as possible. There must be no detentions or arrests, " he said.

Mr Walesa concluded: "We must persuade the regime that we do not want to take power. We must find a Polish solution to our problems."

COUNCIL VIEWS 1985 CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN

AU131740 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 1 Aug 84 p 14

[Boguslaw Lesiewicz article: "The 1985 Plan Consultations -- Regaining Equilibrium"]

[Text] Not long ago the Council of Ministers approved the principles of the Central Annual Plan for 1985, which is the last year of the 3-year plan for eliminating the economic crisis and which precedes the long-term plan for 1986-90.

In line with the law, the principles of the 1985 plan have been submitted for extensive public discussions, which will continue to the end of August 1984 and will be joined by sociopolitical, trade union, and community organizations, as well as by local authorities, self-government bodies, work forces in large plants, and so on.

Also, for the first time, the Planning Commission was early in presenting the 1985 plan principles to the Council of Ministers.

This is very important, expecially for all those economic units that develop their plans independently. Up to now, enterprises always grumbled that the draft central plan has been published late, making it impossible to get the necessary idea of what it is and to have enough time to sign contracts for coproduction and producer goods. This time the fact that the central annual plan has been drafted 2-3 months earlier has given enterprises, work forces, and party, self-management, and trade union organizations more time to analyze their own potentials, compare their own plans with the government directives, trim these plans in line with general economic trends (in the case of investments, for example), and find out about the situation on the procurement of producer goods, loans, and so on.

What are the main principles of the 1985 Central Annual Plan? The socioeconomic aims have been laid down in the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85 and will not be unduly changed. They include improvements in the supplies of food for the people; improvements in meeting the housing needs of the people; improvements in the flow of basic consumer goods; and protection for the poorest people. This means that the top issue is not to determine the aims, but to implement them in 1985 under the present socioeconomic determining factors, of which there are still many.

First, the entire increase in next year's production will have to be achieved through ncreased productivity because 1985 manpower will not make it possible to increase employment in production. Almost all increases in manpower will be assigned to education and health services.

Second, investment outlays in 1985 will be considerably lower than usual; this will inevitably cause further reductions in production assets and thus create a more diffiuclt situation in production.

Third, further increases in production will be curbed by the availability of materials and technology and by the fact that the production and importation of basic industrial and energy raw materials is expected to increase about 2 percent.

The central annual plan provides an increase in industrial production of over 4 percent, and at least half of this increase will depend on the implementation of the conservation programs and on the reduced consumption of materials and energy per production unit.

Unfortunately, as Vice Premier Manfred Gorywoda said recently, the consumption of electric power in production has been increasing for no valid reason in the past few months, a fact which, given the present difficulties in fuels and energy, may make it necessary to introduce further restrictions.

Further improvements in the equilibrium and strength of the economy are the main lines of action in 1985, and that is why investments have become the top issue. Despite efforts in 1983 and this year, investment outlays will probably exceed the plan because of rising costs, prolonged implementation schedules, and so on. These extra commitments have primarily occurred in projects under construction and are responsible for the fact that additional building materials, equipment, and installations have to be diverted from the market, and that the population's purchasing power is thus increased without any increases in the production of consumer goods.

To put an end to this situation, it was decided that in 1985 funds on construction projects will be reduced by about Z100 billion, which should produce many benefits. In construction, it will help improve the structure of production, concentrate resources on finishing and installation work, reduce demand for building services, create opportunities to boost the range of repairs, and increase the stocks of materials for the construction of single-family houses and farm buildings.

This measure will help improve and modernize production because it will increase the funds with which to overhaul and purchase machines and equipment.

The issue that will cause emotional commotion is the alternative proposals on increases in the flow of consumer goods, in prices, and in wages. The first alternative proposes to maintain real wages at the 1984 level and direct all goods to the shops. The planned increase in the flow of consumer goods will be about 4 percent, including a 6 percent increase in the flow of industrial goods. This would create tangible improvements, greatly reduce inflation, and increase the population's purchasing power more or less at this year's level [as published].

The second alternative provides for only a partial increase in the flow of consumer goods to shops and a slightly higher increase in wages. This would preserve the level of inflation and, given a deteriorated balance between the flow of goods and money, would be responsible for part of the population's income having to be turned into so-called compulsory savings.

It would be worth discussing and considering whether we should agree to frozen wages and to telling improvements in the flow of consumer goods, or whether we should continue to fight inflation with "small steps" and accept increases in wages and unbalanced demand, that is, further increases in prices.

No doubt trade unions and workers self-management bodies will have the most say on these issues, but primary party organizations and various social and professional communities will also have their say.

The 1985 Central Annual Plan provides for the construction of 190,000 apartments in 1985, but this figure could be increased if the construction trades are able to increase their production effectiveness and thus obtain materials for additional apartments.

Foreign trade will roughly maintain the present indexes for increases in international trade. The value of exports to socialist countries will increase about 7 percent and to capitalist countries about 6 percent. The adverse balance of payments in trade with the socialist countries (mainly with the USSR) will stay at the level of about Z185 billion.

If we are able to implement those tasks, at the end of 1985 we may achieve a considerable increase in the national product and improve the housing situation and the flow of food, consumer goods, and industrial goods to market places. However, the problem of investments and foreign trade -- that is, improvements in exports to socialist and capitalist countries -- will remain unsolved and be deferred to 1986-90.

The study of all these facts will enable every enterprise and economic unit to draw up their plans in line with their own interests and the needs of the national economy.

Participation of plant party organizations in the discussion of the plans will undoubtedly be very extensive, and it will be desirable for party cells and organizations to pay special attention to opportunities to cut the costs of materials and to analyze the implementation of last year's austerity programs drawn up by plants.

When drawing up their plans, the work forces must take into account the requirements of export and domestic trade, improvements in the quality of production, the implementation of technological progress, and so on. They must effectively tackle the issue of investments, analyze their purpose and desirability, and reduce them to necessary size in line with available resources.

Only the sum total of the effective measures that will make up the final shape of the 1985 Central Annual Plan will enable us to take another crucial step in moderating and overcoming economic difficulties and in more tellingly improving our living conditions.

ECONOMIST BOBROWSKI ON ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

PM130809 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 20 Jul 84 p 3

[Interview with Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman of the Consultative Economic Council and of the General Council of the Polish Economic Society, by GAZETA KRAKOWSKA correspondent Tadeusz Stec; date, place not given]

[Text] Stec: Professor, whenever you speak about our economy's prospects for emerging from the crisis, you relate them to the capabilities, or the range of options, of our economic policy. Do we, in this third year of the implementation of the economic reform, have some indications to suggest whether that range, which in turn can make it easier in choosing the state's economic policy, is expanding or decreasing?

Bobrowski: When I speak about the range of options, I am thinking about today, tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow. However, as always, we must start with yesterday, that is, the most recent past, the year 1983 -- and make an assessment of the last months of that year.

Stec: An assessment of today's situation gives us a basis for estimating what the situation will be tomorrow.

Bobrowski: Well, then, there is no shortage of auspicious signs, of certain favorable indicators, although their significance depends to some extent on our base values. The 1983 production increase of 6 percent was not much if we consider the poor point of departure. At the same time, however, we can say that an increase of 6 percent after a catastrophic production decline is a very big step indeed. Both statements are correct A certain shift has undoubtedly occurred in the tendencies of our economy, and the initial stepping-stone has been provided for changing the system's provisions.

In May productivity shot up quite unexpectedly. It was 9 percent higher than in 1979, that is, before the crisis, despite a more aggravated situation in producer goods procurement and worse technical conditions of our machinery. I am again viewing that increase in relation to a figure that was small to start with and far below the world standard. Furthermore, that increase in productivity was a result of nothing more than the tapping of our straightforward production potential, with no changes being made in work organization.

Stec: Whenever a choice is to be made between alternative economic solutions, it is necessary to apply the principle of "give and take."

Bobrowski: Naturally. In making this particular choice, we had to sacrifice the future for the sake of the present. We cut the outlays for public investment by one-half, and those for industry by more than one-half. At the same time, we are receiving warning signals about the dangers inherent in the constantly deteriorating technical conditions of our machinery. We have sacrificed the production of pork -- and, generally, all meat -- for the sake of making shirts, socks, and similar goods (which are, nonetheless, still in short supply), thus abandoning the imports of animal feeds in favor of producer goods for the light industry. However, it is impossible to cut the imports of feeds, or the overall investment outlays, any further. Last year, only 14 percent of those outlays were earmarked for investment in enterprises, while 86 percent went to investment projects carried over from the seventies, belonging to a program based on completely different premises.

Stec: The options, then, far from being unequivocal, each have two sides.

Bobrowski: I fear the potential errors that may follow from the analysis of last year's mechanisms. I do not know how much we would have to subtract from that figure stating the percentage of increase from the statistical data on the value of output sales, or that of the net output, if we could measure the utility value of goods produced. Such a method does not exist. Consequently, I do not know what proportion of that production increase is offset by a decrease in quality. But I know it is high....

Stec: Is there a chance that we can keep the present rates of production and productivity increase in the years to come?

Bobrowski: Provided that nothing unexpected or out of the ordinary happens, we ought to maintain the present rate of production increase until the end of this year. However, it will end there. Or perhaps I am mistaken, perhaps there will be another year like this one. This is not a normal growth process, since it is not accompanied by the phenomena that we would normally expect to occur. A massive proportion of the productivity increase was achieved through work carried out on free Saturdays, with very high productivity costs. Therefore, we do not know how much longer it will be possible to maintain an increase in production without bringing in technological innovations, that are by no means emerging as promised by the engineers -- or, rather, their spokesmen, these two being entirely different categories.

Stec: In this case the outlook for our economic prospects appears to be fairly dim....

Bobrowski: The greatest difficulty with regard to the future is, in my opinion -- and here I will answer the question put to me at the beginning -- that our range of options for an appropriate economic policy is still extremely limited. And if the experts responsible for drafting the central plan and making the central decisions are limited in their range of options, then the scope for choice available to enterprises is, of course, limited also.

Stec: What factors limit that range of options?

Bobrowski: Just as I had at one time introduced the term "inflationary surplus" [of money in circulation over goods available] I am now using the concept of the three "encumbrances." The first is the "investment encumbrance." This represents the proportion of parts of the old program, carried over from the seventies, in current investment outlays. Here, unfortunately, our thinking in the years 1980-82 was not bold enough. For it was not until 1983 that the government resolved to review that program, which meant that a number of frozen investment projects were transferred to the category designated "investment projects to be completed." These projects were small and easy to complete, comprising such establishments as bakeries, dairies, and so on.

Stec: But what about all those large, frozen investment projects?

Bobrowski: It will take us at least 4 to 5 years to continue a fraction of those investment projects. And how many others will continue for 8 years? Therefore, any moves toward restructuring our economy in favor of increasing our exports will present problems which currently are virtually impossible to solve.

Stec: Where does the difficulty lie?

Bobrowski: In making the decisions. I am saying this because in the past I myself held posts involving decisionmaking, or else stood close enough to people in such posts. So I understand only too well the formidable difficulty of passing a decision to terminate an investment into which an outlay of some 40 or 50 percent has already been sunk. How can one come to terms with throwing so much money down the drain? How does one reconcile the social consequences that would follow? At the moment, there is no lack of work opportunities, but in a couple of years' time the situation will change. After all, those frozen investment projects represent future work opportunities. In addition to the cuts and the curtailing of the "old" investment projects dating back to the seventies, we must make decisions involving some very urgent new projects. One such investment project that really could not be postponed any longer is the Warsaw subway.

Stec: What is the second "encumbrance"?

Bobrowski: Thereby hangs a tale, We will not be able to eliminate the second "encumbrance" without having gotten rid of the first. The question hinges on our production structure which is exceptionally unfavorable to the promotion of exports. Today it is not quite clear what attitude we should be taking on the production program which promotes exports. We will not be able to work out any concepts for promoting exports without a comprehensive analysis of what we can sell in the immediate future, where we can sell it, and when. Especially as we have no feel for the world markets.

Stec: This is accompanied by a growing technology gap.

Bobrowski: It is also accompanied by our poor quality of manufacture. Replies to questionnaires asking why our exports to the second payments area are not increasing mention the fact that the quality of our products is not competitive. This is not intentional. One day though, we will have to begin to break this stereotype. I reiterate, the way to do it is to unblock the bottleneck created by the old investment program. Then we will be able to do something for our export production.

Stec: And the third "encumbrance"?

Bobrowski: It is the question of incentives, of equilibrium. I do not believe that any incentive system can be valid or effective where there is double-digit inflation. I have had a series of discussions on the topic of people's attitudes toward our currency in its present state. I once put this question to my own daughter-in-law, who holds a doctorate in chemistry: "Can you not understand that a worthless currency (I like to call it phoney money) has no value, that it is an absurdity?"

Stec: What did your daughter-in-law say?

Bobrowski: "I do understand it, but I still prefer to have this phoney money, for it gives me some kind of chance." Well, so this chance may be only illusory in macro-economic terms, but it is not so in a microscale. For if I do have this vanishing zloty, then perhaps I will be able to buy something with it somewhere. This is the kind of thinking that is vastly instrumental in sending the inflationary spiral upward. In any case, there are several such spirals in existence. One of them is created by the mutual dependence of the movement of wages and incomes. We have a continuing series of pay claims. If Lodz textile workers get a wage increase, then all the remaining occupational groups in that city start clamoring for wage increases too. Then we get the price and wage spiral.

Stec: Can it be broken?

Bobrowski: I do not like the term I am about to use, for it smacks of voluntarism, But in my opinion there ought to be only one answer to that question: It has to be broken! Initially, we had years of creeping inflation, and now we are in the third year of double-digit inflation, but at the same time we have reached a point at which we can perceive the first signs of an approaching equilibrium.

Stec: How can this be explained?

Bobrowski: This year for the first time, our money supply did not increase. This became apparent in April, and then even more so in May. Over 5 months the rate of the money supply indicator has for the first time been half that of last year's. Optimists maintain that there is a chance that we will close the year without an inflationary gap for the first time. We would then be left with only the inflationary surplus to deal with. I think such estimates are too bold, but I will agree that for the first time we stand a chance of closing the year with a very small inflationary gap. We should also be getting our first returns from the short-term investment projects requiring low outlays on construction that we have mentioned here. These installations are as a rule completed in 18 months to 2 years at the most. So in a year or two, these investments could begin to "respond" from the viewpoint of market equilibrium.

Stec: What else?

Bobrowski: Making use of our foreign trade turnover to achieve improved market equilibrium. It turned out, for example, that it was sufficient to import more coffee than the plan had envisaged to recover an estimated Z30 billion from the market. This was effected with virtually next to no expenditure of foreign currency, since at the same time it was possible to cut down tea imports.

Let me remind you that the whole price operation carried out in 1984 brought a net profit of Z50 billion. It may be that this particular example smacks of demagoguery, but there are other possibilities aside from it. The Soviet Union, for example, is going to help us recover our equilibrium in one market sector, that of refrigerators and washing machines.

Stec: But these examples do not constitute proof of a recovery of our market equilibrium.

Bobrowski: Agreed, but they have convinced me that the way to attain that equilibrium is through creating a state of equilibrium in individual market sectors. Clearly, this is not an automatic process. A free purchasing capacity must find an outlet somewhere. Equilibrium in indivudiual market sectors will result in a slowdown of the rate of currency circulation while the growth of our currency supply will gradually assume the nature of a regular accumulation of savings instead of remaining a supply of ready cash waiting to be transformed into "hot" money. This is an area where something radical can be done, provided that it is something more rational than the present attempts, in the field of wage fund control.

Stec: Are you perhaps referring to the present method of calculating the Employment Incentive Fund [FAZ] liabilities?

Bobrowski: Yes. I believe that there is little point in adjusting the FAZ liabilities on account of increased production. Such increases are frequently completely unrelated to enhanced labor efforts -- as, for example, in the case of appliance manufacture. It is simple: If materials are available, productivity will automatically follow. Moreover, the present FAZ system leads to manipulation of indicators. You can achieve any ends you want through skillful juggling with product ranges and price movements. I certainly do not see our enterprises as a bunch of thieves. Nothing could be further from my mind. However given the circumstances that have arisen from our current situation, I would not be too criticial of anyone who can get away with walking the fine line between what is legal and what is not. I would do the same.

Stec: But certain reliefs are, after all, envisaged in the FAZ.

Bobrowski: And that is precisely what is wrong with it! The FAZ was supposed to provide system solutions, but instead it has become "manually operated." Of the 700 enterprises in our engineering industry, 500 applied for relief. I believe that the time has come to modify the FAZ system by uncoupling it from the issue of production increases and linking it to the incentives system. And in this area, I see a chance for extending the range of options regarding our economic policy.

Stec: We are now coming back to the main subject of our discussion.

Bobrowski: I would like to add that an extended range of options at the enterprise level also provides the opportunity for backing out of projects that prove unrealistic, lack cohesion, and present unnecessary restrictions. This is the only way to give ourselves a chance for speeding up our economic development and emerging from the crisis.

Stec: Can we now go back to the issue of the incentives systems? What are your views on these?

Bobrowski: I see them as being of tremendous importance. I may be mistaken, but I believe that they are most essential. They are far-reaching and they back individual enterprises. A most important point here is that there is no resistance from the public to the application of the incentives systems. The trade unions support the principle of wage differentials. The idea that poor work should not be rewarded with high wages is gaining ground everywhere. This, in effect, is the method which will at long last give us some chance of reducing employment. On the other hand, nothing has yet been done -- and there is agreement on this between the workers and all our experts alike -- to improve work organization. In my opinion, that problem can be solved in a few years time.

Stec: The public attitudes of apathy and passivity must be overcome, too.

Bobrowski: Here, our only policy must be that of relying on some spontaneous processes. You can apply administrative methods to run things, but you cannot use them to rule people. In this area we must wait until certain positive processes begin to occur. I believe that they are already occurring in places.

Stec: Let us hope that we can muster enough patience.

Bobrowski: I think that we will find both sufficient patience and sufficient perserverance on the part of the population to get us through the difficult years ahead. After all, our present living standard in Poland is on a par with that from the initial, peak period under the rule of the previous team. So it is not such a "catastrophic" living standard. Ture, it does contain some glaring disparities. I once said that these disparities are more glaring than effectively significant. All we are suffering from is deprivation, not destitution. There is a saying, coined not by an economist but by a French poet, that destitution is a moral problem while deprivation is merely an economic one. As it happens, we have no such moral problem, and therefore can count on finding sufficient patience with our deprivation. The perennial problem of economic policies lies with the juxtaposition between the patience of the people and the resolution of issues. In our case, the chances are that the issues will be settled.

MARSHAL GUCWA: SEJM UNDERGOES VARIOUS TRENDS

LD131434 Warsaw PAP in English 1121 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 13 -- Following are excerpts from an interview on the history and workings of the parliament in People's Poland, granted to PAP parliamentary reporter Maurycy Kamieniecki by the Sejm (parliament) Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa:

The Sejm is not an isolated island within the country's political system and situation at home has always had its impact on it, hence just like the other democratic institutions in Poland, it has undergone various trends in its history.

The first period, especially of the National People's Council (KRN), was a time of turning towards the democratic tradition, later replaced by growing political struggle in the Sejm against the (opposition of the) Polish Peasants Party (PSL).

Later times brought trends towards manipulating the Sejm and a dying down of its democratic functions, which changed after 1957 when the Polish parliament began to regain its traditional position.

In the 1970's its workings were overshadowed by formalism and excess red tape. But when the autocratic and bureaucratic trends in the state go up, the parliament's role decreases, which is neither a Polish nor a new phenomenon, given the fact that autocratic tendencies conflict with democratic conceptions.

The present Sejm of the eighth term has played a major role in solving the social conflicts and putting out crises which arose during the first difficult years of this decade.

It carried in life the aims of the socialist renewal by persistent work towards a national agreement, which has become the foundation of its broad prestige as the supreme organ of state authority in Poland.

To implement those aims, the parliament has developed great activity guided by the decisions taken by the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and by the congresses of the United Peasants Party (ZSL) and Democratic Party (SD).

Most of the laws passed by the Sejm between 1981-84 dealt with essential issues pertaining to the social system, as well as the other political, social and economic questions which at some point in time caused conflicts as ones concerning the civic and constitutional rights.

The present term Sejm has prepared legal foundations for the economic reform, taken many actions to restore respect for the law in Poland and defined the guiding principles for a national agreement.

The transformations in the people's parliamentarism between 1981-84 have been based on the idea of the socialist renewal, strengthening the organs of representation, improving the socialist democracy and consolidating the state.

The experience of the last 40 years has proven beyond any doubt that debilitating the Sejm's role is not without consequences for civic rights and the socialist democracy, which is why the chief political forces in Poland have urged so much that the Sejm effectively fulfil its constitutional role.

The present term Sejm has developed vast legislative and control work as a result of the transformations in the style of exercising political authority in Poland over the last few years.

The Sejm's acts in this respect have made significant corrections to the system of authority here.

The Sejm acts as an ally in actions leading to normalization of internal situation and development of democratic structures in Poland.

In the implementation of the renewal process, it opposes anarchy in social life and cultivation of social demogogy. This is why it cares about consolidating the state and its structures.

The present term of the Sejm is nearing an end, but its experiences should be a good inspiration for the next one, the Sejm speaker concluded.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES DETAILS OF AMNESTY DECREE

AU131117 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Aug 84 p 5

["Decree on Amnesty for Certain Crimes and on Pardons for Certain Sentences" issued by the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania; date not given]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1 -- Amnesty is granted in the case of crimes for which the Penal Code or special laws envisage deprivation of freedom of up to 3 years or fines.

Article 2 -- In the case of prison terms of up to 5 years and court fines, full pardons are granted.

Minors sent to special labor and reeducation schools are also fully pardoned.

Article 3 -- The following cases are partially reduced by pardon:

a) by 1/3 prison terms of between 5 and 8 years;

b) 1/5 prison terms of between 8 and 10 years.

Article 4 -- The provisions of Article 1 and Article 2, paragraph 1 also apply to recidivists and to people previously sentenced, if:

a) the sentence envisaged by the law in the case of Article 1 involves a prison term of up to 2 years or a fine;

b) the court sentence handed down in the case of Article 2 Paragraph 1 is a prison term of up to 2 years or a fine.

Article 5 -- The provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 do not apply to people guilty of murder, manslaughter, armed robbery, rape, crimes against public property with serious or very serious consequences, bribery, traffic of influence, assault, and prison escape.

Article 6 -- The provisions of Articles 2 and 4 also apply to people sentenced to corrective labor.

Article 7 -- In cases still under penal investigation or which are still in court and which involve crimes that do not fall under the amnesty granted under Article 1, penal trial will begin or will continue, according to the case, and the provisions of the present decree concerning pardon will be applied after the sentence has been handed down.

Article 8 -- The provisions of the present decree concerning amnesty will be applied accordingly to penal law actions and infractions which by law fall under the jurisdiction of trial commissions.

Article 9 -- Actions which, according to Article 181 of the Penal Code, do not present the social threat of an infraction will no longer be subject to sentence, and fines and other administrative sanctions applied for such actions will not be carried out, if they have not yet been carried out.

Article 10 -- Prison sentences for contraventions committed before the adoption of the present decree will not be handed down, and if they have been handed down, will not be carried out.

The provisions of the above paragraph also apply to people sentenced to contraventional labor prison.

Article 11 -- The provisions of the present decree do not apply to people who evade beginning to serve their sentence or contraventional sanction, and to those who began but subsequently evaded serving their sentence.

Article 12 -- In the case of successive application of pardon decrees to the same sentence, only the pardon decree more favorable to the person sentenced will be taken into consideration.

Article 13 -- People who commit deliberate crimes within 3 years of being pardoned will serve, aside from the sentence envisaged for that crime, the sentence not carried out as a result of the application of the present decree.

Article 14 -- The committees of executive bureaus of people's councils, the directorates for labor and social affairs, and the management of socialist units will ensure that people benefitting for the provisions of the present decree are given employment.

Article 15 -- The provisions of the present decree apply only to actions committed prior to the adoption of the decree.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CONDITIONS OF PRC FOR BETTER TIES WITH USSR

LD131308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 13 (TANJUG) -- "The Chinese note that Soviet-Chinese relations have recently worsened and strained, but they do it without emphasis or dramatization" writes the Beijing correspondent of Belgrade's dialy POLITIKA Djordge Radenkovic in an article entitled "Without Drama or Haste".

"The Chinese see the signs of the aggravation in the three fields", the POLITIKA correspondent stresses. "The first are what Beijing calls visibly stepped up Vietnamese 'armed provocations' on the Chinese border since last April. The second are the repeated verbal attacks on Beijing from the highest level -- Konstantin Chernenko. The third, the Chinese claim, is the esclation of the Soviet propaganda barrage over the past four months."

Radenkovic analyses the "three fields" of aggravation and notes a "parallel evolution in bilateral (Chinese-Soviet) normalization of relations, although no fundamental breakthrough has been carried out here either."

China vigorously replies to the Soviet attacks, but without any intention of prolonging, expanding or further aggravating the polemic, says Radenkovic. As an essential precondition for a "breaking of ice" Beijing demands the removal of the "existing three obstacles," but since Moscow rejects it, no radical improvement in bilateral policital climate may be expected shortly.

"The leitmotiv of the repeated Chinese statements is the stressing of the wish to normalize relations and develop friendship with the Soviet Union, but without haste or pressure, in the belief that the process will progress at a slow pace and will last long," concludes Radenkovic.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Belgrade

LD131029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0729 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- William Hayden, Australian minister of foreign affairs, who has been in Yugoslavia for several days now, arrived in Belgrade by air with his wife this morning. At Belgrade airport in Surcin, the visitor from Australia was met and welcomed by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife, as well as by Predrag Pjanic, head of political administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and other personalities.

Michael Wilson, Australian ambassador to the SFRY, and his wife arrived in Belgrade with Foreign Minister Hayden and his wife.

Official Yugoslav-Australian talks will start at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs this morning. The two foreign ministers and their aides are expected to exchange views on topical international issues and bilateral cooperation. During his stay in Yugoslavia, the Australian foreign minister will also meet with other prominent Yugoslav personalities and visit Novi Sad. Tonight, Foreign Secretary Dizdarevic will give a formal dinner in honor of Foreign Minister Hayden. The Australian foreign minister's visit to Yugoslavia will end Wednesday, 15 August.

Meets With Dizdarevic

LD132115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic and William Hayden, heads of diplomacy of Yugoslavia and Australia, had a meeting in Belgrade. In the first round of talks, they exchanged views on bilateral cooperation. Associates of the two ministers also participated in the talks.

It has been learned that both sides expressed satisfaction with the results so far in the development of cooperation, and pointed out broad opportunities for further development. Both sides brought attention to the usefulness of political contacts, which contribute to better mutual understanding and familiarity. In the course of the exhaustive exchange of views, it was stated that the low level of trade could represent an obstacle to the two countries' entire economic cooperation.

The Yugoslav side particularly stressed the need for more balanced and expanded economic cooperation. This could only be achieved, it was said, by raising exchange and the entire economic cooperation to a higher level. Individual examples of unequal treatment of Yugoslav enterprises compared with others operating on the Australian market were also presented. The exchange of views also embraced the questions of cultural and scientific-technological cooperation and toursim.

Talking about all aspects of bilateral relations, the two sides also considered the contribution that immigrants of Yugoslav origin could make to further promote Yugoslav-Australian relations, as they represent a bridge to the further development of cooperation. The Yugoslav side positively assessed the Australian multiculture policy, which encourages immigrants to maintain good relations with the old country.

The dialogue between the two heads of diplomacy took place in an open and friendly atmosphere characteristic of relations between the two friendly countries. During the exchange of views, reference was also made to the activity of small groups and individuals of enemy emigration, in particular, those citizens of third countries who conduct political-subversive activities against Yugoslavia on Australian territory with the aim of inflicting harm and hindering the very good relations and cooperation of the two friendly countries. The Yugoslav-Australian talks will be resumed tomorrow, when the guest is also expected to meet other prominent Yugoslav figures.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1621 GMT on 13 August adds: In the first round of talks today, both sides drew attention to the inadequate volume of Yugoslav-Australian economic cooperation, particularly, trade. Last year, the value of trade both ways stood at 62.9 million dollars, with Yugoslav exports to Australia accounting for 14.9 million dollars and imports for 48 million.]

LIBYAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 13 AUGUST

LD131652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Brigadier Mustafa Muhammad al-Kharrubi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and chief inspector of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [title as received] arrived in Belgrade today at the head of Libya's military delegation on an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

At Batajnica Airport, the distinguished guest and members of his delegation were welcomed by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus; and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. Kelani Dau Abdallah, secretary of the People's Committee of Libya in Belgrade, was also at the airport to welcome the delegation. While in our country, the guests from the Libyan Jamahiriyah will visit some units, commands, and institutions of our Armed Forces and hold talks with high-ranking military leaders.

SUKOVIC MEETS NEW ECUADORAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD121811 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, August 12 (TANJUG) -- At the close of his visit to Ecuador, Dr. Mijat Sukovic, a Yugoslav vice-premier, has had a talk with Dr. Blasco Penhao Herrera, the newly-elected vice-president of Ecuador, on current questions of bilateral economic cooperation and international relations. Both sides assessed relations between their two countries as friendly and voiced their common readiness for their further promotion, particularly in the economic field.

While discussing international questions, they exchanged views on problems facing the developing countries and on foreign-debt repayment. Easier terms for repaying foreign debts should be created, they emphasized.

LCY, SAWPY DELEGATES ATTEND ZIMBABWEAN CONGRESS

LD071637 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Harare, August 7 (TANJUG) -- Delegations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, headed by Cvijetin Mijatovic and Nenad Bucin, arrived in the Zimbabwean capital today to attend the second congress of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union here tomorrow.

In a statement made on arrival, Mijatovic stressed the long history of friendship between the two countries and peoples dating back to the period of struggle against colonialism. He stated that all those striving for justice and progress, equality, independence and nonalignment need an inspiration and encouragement also today. This is especially true, Mijatovic said, of the forces and countries in southern Africa confronted with all kinds of pressure and blackmails as well as with racism and the policy of apartheid persisting there. The Second ZANU Congress will be attended by six thousand delegates and 60 delegations from all parts of the world.

Bucin on Southern Africa

LD121909 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 12 Aug 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, August 12 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Federal Conference Presidency Nenad Bucin has stated in Harare that the liberation movements in southern Africa are continuing their struggle and adapting to the new situation after the signing of agreements between South Africa and its neighboring countries.

Bucin, who headed a delegation of the Socialist Alliance, a socio-political organization with the largest membership in Yugoslavia, to the second congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), made the statement after conferring in Harare with leaders of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) John Pokela and the African National Congress (ANC) Oliver Tambo.

Bucin assessed as necessary that Africa, "through the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and, particularly, through the front-line countries, study a new long-term strategy of assistance to liberation movements in the struggle against racism and apartheid and for the liberation of Namibia."

The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance delegation left Harare for Mozambique and some other south-east African countries today, Sunday. The visits are to demonstrate Yugoslavia's support to the efforts for a complete liberation of Africa, economic and political independence of free and non-aligned African countries and the important role of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance in cooperation with the liberation movements.

Visit Maputo After Congress

LD131955 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Maputo, August 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance and Mozambique's Frelimo Party voiced their readiness today (Monday) to further support the struggle of the SWAPO movement for Namibia's decolonization, it was emphasized in a talk between chief Yugoslav delegate Nenad Bucin and his host, Joaquim Chissano, Frelimo Central Committee's secretary for international ties and minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique.

The two sides evaluated their bilateral relations as satisfying and expressed their wish to promote them further. The visiting delegation of Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance is now on a several-day visit to the front-line countries in the south of Africa. The goals of its tour are exchanges of opinions on the current phase in the process of decolonization and development of the front-line countries.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Belgrade -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received in separate farewell visits Abderrahmane Ben Sid, Algerian ambassador to the SFRY, and A. Adenan, Indonesian ambassador to the SFRY, who will soon leave our country. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21-22 Jul 84 p 8 AU] Dakar -- Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal, has received in a farewell visit Aleksandar Psoncak, SFRY ambassador to Senegal. During the reception, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, President Diouf and Ambassador Psoncak discussed certain current international problems, as well as those pertaining to the field of cooperation between Senegal and Yugoslavia. The situation in and activities of the Nonaligned Movement were particularly discussed. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul p 5 AU]

SERBIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- In the first half of this year, industrial production in Serbia increased 7.2 percent compared with the same period last year. The production of electric power increased 14 percent, of coal 16 percent, of ferrous metallurgy 7 percent, the processing of nonmetalic minerals 36 percent, production of the metal processing industries 6 percent, the machine-building industry 7 percent, and the transportation equipment industry 17 percent. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 84 p 6 AU]